

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2415.—VOL. LXXXVII.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1885.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.

THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS BEATRICE.



THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM LEAVING THE CHURCH.

OUR NOTEBOOK

The townspeople at Cowes most loyally redecored their houses on Tuesday, when it was announced that the Queen would drive through; and the streets were very gay with bunting and floral decorations, but the yachts were not dressed. The Queen, with the bride and bridegroom, crossed the ferry late in the afternoon, and drove slowly along till the market-place was reached; and at this spot hundreds of school children were drawn up, and a guard of honour, which saluted her Majesty, who then drove along by the seashore before her return to Osborne.

The recent publication of De Quincey's "Opium-Eater" in its original form may direct attention to the exceedingly clever parody of that masterpiece in *Blackwood* for December, 1856, from the pen, we believe, of Sir E. G. Hamley. "A Recent Confession of an Opium-Eater" tells how the O.E., somewhere about the year 1828, found himself in the sixteenth storey of a house in the old town of Edinburgh in company with three most unprepossessing personages, one of the feminine gender. He is at first disposed to entertain a favourable opinion of the intellectual status of his entertainers by the sympathising reception accorded to some appreciative remarks offered by him on the greatness of Burke, but afterwards sees reason to question whether their Burke and his were the same person. By-and-by it becomes apparent that his companions are intent upon drugging him. The idea of anyone presuming to hocus the opium-eater tickles his fancy immensely; he enters into the joke, toasts his hosts in laudanum, and obliges them to respond, and in due time has them all under the table. As he goes down-stairs, a little misadventure occurs with a candle, and by next morning the sixteen storeys and the occupants have entirely disappeared. The style of the parody is excellent, a felicitous compound of the Opium-Eater and "Murder considered as one of the Fine Arts."

Not long ago a lively discussion arose respecting the earliest mention of the use of oil as a means of stilling an agitated sea by pouring it upon the waves. Bede was cited as an ancient witness to the fact; and we apprehend that notice must have been taken of the quotation from Pliny made by Franklin, the first to revive the experiment in modern times, though he provokingly omits to give any reference. We doubt, however, whether the evidence of Philostratus, in his life of Apollonius of Tyana (about A.D. 220), was adduced. Philostratus (Book III., ch. 57) states, quite in an offhand way, that the pearl-divers of the Persian Gulf can always make the sea calm enough for their purpose "by the infusion of a little oil." He then describes how they proceed to open the oysters, not "with sword," as Shakspeare has it, but by manœuvres something between tickling a trout and belling a cat. His statement might have attracted more attention if it had not happened to be in the vicinity of several enormous lies. He says, for instance, that sea-monsters are so numerous and rampant in the Gulf that ships carry bells suspended on their prows and sterns to frighten them away, just as Channel steamers use, or should use, steam-whistles as a safeguard against collisions.

For a Greek sophist and mere man of letters, Philostratus was well versed in the affairs of the sea. He tells us that he had observed the phenomena of the tides on the coast of Gaul; and, anticipates Dickens by sixteen hundred years in his account of the sailors' belief, of which the latter has made such beautiful use in "David Copperfield," that a person dying by the sea cannot expire so long as the tide is coming in. At the same time, he entertains a very low opinion of the character of the naval profession in his day, and makes his hero, Apollonius, severely reprove a young Spartan for addicting himself to it. The germ, at least, of the malpractices which Mr. Plimsoll and Mr. Chamberlain have endeavoured to extirpate existed, it seems, in antiquity. "If," says Apollonius, "their (the merchants') gains prove insufficient for the discharge of their debts, what do they do? They step into their long-boat, run their ship aground among the rocks, of which they throw the fault on the irresistible will of Heaven, whilst the property of others goes to the bottom without the least regret." It is painful that marine insurance, invented to frustrate such frauds, should have originated practices far more detestable. Apollonius, however, is obliged to own to his having been a pilot himself in one of his transmigrations, of which he seems more ashamed than a modern lady, a believer in "reincarnation," would confess herself of having been, as she devoutly believed she had been, Queen Jezebel.

In the judgment of Butler, it is enough if one line of a poetical couplet has a meaning:

For one for sense, and one for rhyme,
Is quite sufficient at one time.

A similar maxim seems to obtain with the compilers of the ordinary dictionaries of foreign languages published in this country. The foreign vocabulary is reasonably serviceable, while the English is crammed with words never seen or heard of elsewhere than in a dictionary; generally pedantic counterparts of ordinary locutions, but sometimes so mysterious that to get an idea of the meaning one must turn to the counterpart in the foreign division of the work. The following are taken from the first four pages of letter O in the Anglo-Spanish section of a pocket Spanish dictionary: Oast, obdormition, obduredness, obliquation, oblige, obfuscate, obuncous, obvolute, octonocular, oggannition, offendress, olid, olivity. How is the confiding foreigner to know that, whether these words occur in the writers of the seventeenth century or not, they are utterly obsolete now, and that he can only subject himself to ridicule by employing them? It is probable that the dictionary makers have helped to purvey much innocent amusement for the public at the expense of misguided Indian baboos.

Paris has been busy lately with the apotheosis of poets: Victor Hugo, Voltaire, and Béranger, in quick succession, have been the recipients of a national demonstration. Béranger, perhaps, scarcely deserves the name of poet; he describes himself as "le pauvre chansonnier"; but he was one of those song-writers whose songs it were a prouder title to have written than to have composed a people's history. An enthusiastic Republican has taken advantage of the occasion to declare that Béranger was not a Bonapartist; he might as well have said that Milton (to couple the name of a great poet with that of a great song-writer) was not a Republican. As for Voltaire, occasion has been taken to remind all whom it may concern (especially the proprietors of French illustrated papers) that there is extant (capable of reproduction) an engraving taken from the drawing in which Denon, having watched Voltaire's changeable countenance for three-quarters of an hour, struck off with his rapid pencil thirty-three likenesses, each with a different expression. Such an engraving, no doubt, would lack the dignity of a statue or bust; but the former would be infinitely more lifelike, interesting, and certainly amusing, than the latter.

Horticulturists have been rather surprised to see a bouquet of green roses; but such are grown in a Sussex garden. Leaves, buds, calyx, and stamens are those of the wild rose, but the petals are small and narrow, and the full-blown flower is like a double wild rose. It is said to be no novelty, and to exist in one or two very old-fashioned gardens in England and Ireland.

Few imaginative writers could seem, at first sight, less likely to have ideas in common than the courtly and romantic Calderon, a great poet but little of a humourist, and the unequalled painter of the humours of the lower classes, Charles Dickens. Yet close analogies of sentiment and expression may be found. Calderon's "Lances de Amor y de Fortuna" opens with a spirited altercation between two princesses, each claiming to be rightful heir to the principality of Barcelona. After they have quitted the stage, Rugero asks his attendant, Alejo,—

To which
Dost thou incline?
Al. I hesitate.
Rug. Why so?
Al. How can I tell whose party is the stronger?

What is this but Mr. Pickwick's excellent solution of the difficulty raised by Mr. Tupman with reference to his sound advice, "always to shout with the mob." "But if there are two mobs?" queried Mr. Tupman. "Shout with the largest." In "Agradecer y no Amar" a party of fair amazons, returning from hunting, are annoyed by a man following them. One of them says:—

Just let me heave my piece, and take an aim,
And I'll be bound that he proceeds no further.

A fair Spanish version of—

But Dick put a couple of balls in his nob,
And purwailed on him to stop.

There seems now a good hope that the working men and women of East London will have their People's Palace. Already the Beaumont Trustees have a considerable sum in hand, and also great expectations. It is expected that the foundation of the building will be laid in the spring; but to carry out the plan fully £100,000 is required, and contributions large and small are urgently needed. As a centre of recreation in a densely crowded neighbourhood, the value of such a building can scarcely be over-estimated. But this is not its sole value, and, in addition to Winter Garden and Concert Hall, to Swimming-Baths and Recreation-Ground, there are to be Technical Schools "furnished with every necessary for trades of every description." It will be seen, therefore, that the dream of Mr. Walter Besant, in his admirable novel "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," bids fair to be realised.

The sun is an Englishman's best friend, and no doubt all the dearer because his visits, like angels', are few and far between. When, as in some countries which are parts of Greater Britain, the sun goes on steadily shining from morn to eve for weeks and months together, his brightness and warmth become a little monotonous. Ungrateful mortals as we are, we cry out then for a cloud, and are even inclined to welcome the climatic dullness which is so common in England, and so depressing. Great heat is delightful so long as we can afford to be idle, but in the stifling streets of great cities, in factories and workshops, it creates a feeling of exhaustion which predisposes to disease. With a delightful book and a delightful rural prospect the hottest day may be spent happily *sub tegmine fagi*, but for toilers on land or water, for men who are forced to work hard in the full glare of sunshine, for people confined within narrow rooms, or living in crowded houses, the distress arising from such heat as we have had lately must be a sensible addition to the daily burden of life.

It is a fair question, perhaps, whether a visitation of the cholera, or of any similar pestilence, does not save more lives than it destroys. That it would do so if men were less thoughtless there can be little doubt. For a while people are roused from their lethargy, look after their streets, cleanse their drains, are careful in diet, and avoid all dissipation. Then the scourge abates, and the old careless ways are resumed. If the epidemic now raging in Spain reaches England this summer, there will be an active assault on the breeding-places of the disease, but, with the approach of cold weather, this sanitary zeal will probably subside, as it has done before. In any case, a vigorous battle with the foe is the best remedy against panic, which Carlyle thought more insupportable than any danger. Writing of the alarm-mongers in his cynical way, he says, "Cholera, as I used to tell the gabbling blockheads, holds nothing in it that the pitifullest catarrh, the fall of a roof, the break-down of a hackney coach may not hold. - Death! That is the utmost the crush of the whole solar and stellar system could bring on us, and to that we have been used for 6000 years now, or nearly so."

The talk has been lately of that famous man U. S. Grant, twice, consecutively, President of the United States of America, and known, by curious coincidence between his initials and the circumstances of his career, as "Unconditional Surrender" Grant, "United States" Grant, "Unexpected Success" Grant, "Unhappy Speculation" Grant, and so on. Yet, oddly enough, his proper initials were not U. S., it is said, but H. U. (Hiram Ulysses), the mistake having occurred when he was nominated to the military academy at West Point, and having been perpetuated to save trouble and prevent complications. Something of a similar kind, it may be remembered, happened in the case of our own gallant Lord Clyde, better cherished in memory as Sir Colin Campbell, who, it is generally understood, was erroneously gazetted under his uncle's name of Campbell, of which he was to render himself so very worthy. As for the late General Grant, he may not have been a great General or a great man, but he was, in his military capacity, a great success; and, when he read what was written about his "slowness" and "want of brilliancy," he might have thought, had he been a "scholar," of that Quintus Fabius Maximus, called "Cunctator," who "cunctando restituit rem," though certainly Grant did not resemble the Roman in tactics, but was constantly "pegging away." Readers may like to be reminded that, besides the late General Grant, the names of the American Presidents who were elected to two consecutive terms of office are:—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Lincoln.

Bicyclists "will be pleased," as the obituary advertisements were wont to run, "to accept of this intimation": Mr. Bushby, the magistrate, has decided, according to the newspapers of July 25, that "he could not convict a person of furiously driving a bicycle, except in cases where the machine had been driven on a footway." This is good news for homicidally-disposed bicyclists, whose noiseless machines, when "furiously driven," swoop down upon you as you are crossing the road with the swiftness and suddenness of an angel of death—that is, of a Hansom cabman. Our best protection (and it is not a bad one) is that the rider of the bicycle, unlike the driver of the Hansom, cannot run down a victim without a chance of coming to equal or even greater grief. Still, two corpses or two cripples instead of one can hardly be regarded as a perfectly satisfactory adjustment.

Goodwood, the last of the old-fashioned "fashionable" race-meetings (for Kempton Park and Sandown Park, though fashionable, belong to the new order of things, and Brighton is not what it was when it preceded Goodwood in date, and when Sir John Lade acted as coachman to the "First Gentleman"), took place this week with usual or unusual brilliancy. This year, for the first time since its establishment (in 1823), the Goodwood Stakes became void for want of the stipulated number of acceptances (which is now ten and was formerly three), though it has once been "walked over" for (by Souvenir in 1828). The Goodwood Meeting first appears in the records as a spring meeting (in April, 1802), but it had a very fitful existence until it was taken in hand by the celebrated and unfortunate Lord George Bentinck, for whom Lord Beaconsfield invented the famous phrase "blue ribbon of the turf," and who is said to have ridden a double dead-heat there (in 1824) with the Hon. F. Berkeley, and to have won the "decider" with difficulty.

One day last week the newspapers reported no less than thirteen bathing fatalities in various parts of the country! It will hardly be inaccurate to say that most of them were due to carelessness or ill-placed pluck. People who cannot swim or are poor swimmers venture into deep water, or into currents of which they know nothing, with a foolhardiness marvellous to conceive, and it really becomes a question whether some public steps should not be taken to prevent such a useless waste of life as the summer season invariably brings with it. Rather than abandon the coolness of the tempting bath, people trust to luck, and frequently pay with their lives the penalty of their folly. There ought to be painted in large letters warnings that this place or that is unsafe, and that bathers venturing there would be, if saved from drowning, heavily fined or punished by imprisonment. People who in a thoughtless moment jeopardise their lives would be more cautious with the fear of a pecuniary penalty staring them in the face.

In his charming work on animals, "Noah's Ark," Mr. Phil Robinson observes that the badger is the last of England's wild beasts. Nevertheless, there have been, though with what ultimate object has not been disclosed, several attempts to rear unpleasant foreign animals in this country. A few years ago a wealthy young gentleman of Hampshire turned a whole collection of awkward beasts into his park, to the danger and terror of his neighbours, and he was only compelled to abate the nuisance when he had added to his herd a real live bison, procured, with a great deal of trouble and the assistance of an East-End purveyor of zoology, from South America. The Marquis of Bute, too, turned a couple of kangaroos out into Brodie Park, Paisley; but they died, so it is alleged, from having been tormented by mischievous boys. His Lordship has replaced them by another pair; but he can hardly be surprised if the youths of Paisley look upon them as fitting subjects for their sport, for, after all, we in England are content to put up with the animals we know, and let the badger retain his proud position as the last of our wild beasts.

Excuses for crimes have often taken astonishing and even humorous forms, but perhaps that of the bridegroom at Brooklyn beats all past records for originality. He had been married for three weeks, during the whole of which time he had been intoxicated; and, having made himself a nuisance to respectable citizens, found himself charged at the police court. In extenuation of his conduct, he stated that he had discovered that his wife had a wooden leg. No doubt the magistrate sympathised with his misfortune; but, unluckily for him, the law reports do not disclose a precedent which would make his excuse a legal defence.

The King of Bavaria is threatened with bankruptcy, and the cause is said to be from the immense quantity of building in which he indulges his taste. Castles (not in the air) are planned and begun, and at this moment six magnificent structures are in an unfinished state. A seventh is complete, and is said to excel the old Palace of Versailles in splendour, while the fountains are quite one of the wonders of the world. It appears that the gigantic fortune once possessed by the King has proved quite inadequate to cover the enormous expenditure, and loans have been arranged from creditors now becoming clamorous.

At Sandown Park last week Mr. R. Peck's famous two-year-old, The Bard (who cost but 650 guineas as a yearling), was, for the first time in his career, made to gallop in earnest, which he did to some purpose, bringing his already unprecedented number of successive victories up to fifteen, and the amount of money won by him hitherto in stakes up to a few shillings over £8463—a good sum for the most "honest" horse to make in less than six months, and more than many an honest man makes in a life-time.

A new and original view of horse-racing is propounded by a philosopher, who writes: "Racing is a sport and a pastime well suited for promoting goodwill and friendship among all classes." Nobody who reads the sporting papers would have thought so, and nobody expects so much of it: it promotes the improvement of our thoroughbreds, and, incidentally, of our horses in general, it will do all that the most sanguine can hope for from it, in the direction of anything higher than excitement and amusement.

The row in an eight-oar from Dover to Calais was accomplished on Saturday, July 25, and is stated to have been "a complete success" by an authority who seems to have queer ideas of a "complete success"; for he goes on to tell us that two of the crew soon succumbed to the tremendous heat, and became really dangerous "passengers"; that the boat was twice nearly swamped, once by its own attendant "tug," and once by the Calais-Douvres; and that the time taken was four hours and a quarter, which is at the rate of not much more than six miles an hour. Now, Captain Webb's famous swim really was a complete success; if it had happily been a dead failure, he would probably have been alive still.

Is it not nearly time that ambitious aspirants for "bubble reputations" should have some check put upon their foolhardy enterprises? Often and often have plucky men lost or seriously jeopardised what might be valuable lives in making attempts which, if successful, can bring no good to anybody. Captain Webb, the great swimmer, was drowned while trying to swim Niagara Falls for a wager; and the gallant Colonel Burnaby, since killed in the Soudan, might have employed his great talents and his bravery to some better purpose than crossing the Channel in a balloon. Yet there are people who seem anxious to perform dangerous feats simply because they are dangerous, without the slightest idea of a beneficial result to art, science, or anything else.

The Bank Holiday next Monday will not be observed in the Law Courts, the various offices and courts being open as usual on that day.

In honour of the marriage of Princess Beatrice, an opera and dramatic recitals, arranged by Professor J. J. Tittens, supported by well-known artistes and musicians, was given on Monday evening at Steinway Hall.

Major Maitland has made good his claim to the dignity and title of Earl of Lauderdale, Viscount Lauderdale, Viscount Maitland, and Lord of Thirlestane in the Peerage of Scotland. All the members of the Committee for Privilege, which has been engaged in examining his title, came to the conclusion that he had proved the truth of a romantic story.

Mr. George G. Adams, sculptor, of Sloane-street, has been selected to execute a colossal bronze statue of Cobden, on a pedestal of granite, for the borough of Stockport. Among the numerous statues and monuments executed by Mr. Adams may be mentioned the Wellington at Norwich, the Napier at Charing-cross, and the Seaton at Plymouth.

Dr. Richardson, the Archdeacon of Southwark, opened last Saturday the South London Home for the Aged Destitute Poor, situate at Bethesda House, Kennington-road. It was stated in the course of the proceedings, which were of a formal character, that the home was the practical outcome of the Sunday evening special services for the people held at the Victoria Hall, Waterloo-road, of which the Bishop of Rochester is president.

Mr. Edward Rawdon, of Jermyn-street, was on Monday brought up on remand at the Westminster Police Court, charged with obstructing Lady Conyers and her daughter in certain public places, and with conducting himself in a disorderly manner. The defendant was bound over by Mr. Partridge, himself in £1000 and two sureties in £500 each, to keep the peace and to be of good behaviour towards Lady Conyers and her daughter for six calendar months.

Her Majesty's ship Icarus was launched at Devonport Dockyard on Monday, in the presence of over 10,000 people. The vessel, which was named by Miss Phillimore, daughter of Admiral Augustus Phillimore, Commander-in-Chief, is of the Mariner and Racer class. She is 950 tons, and 1200-horse power, and will attain a speed of fourteen knots without forced draught. She is armed with eight five-inch breechloaders and four Nordenfeldts and Gardner guns. Her total cost when ready for sea will be about £50,000.

Bearing in mind the somewhat cumbrous apparatus sometimes used for marking the lines required for lawn-tennis, one is delighted with the simple contrivance for the purpose sold by Messrs. Parkins and Gotto. The Simplex Lawn-Tennis Marker (Attree's patent) may be used with an ordinary watering-pot containing the liquid whitening, in place of the usual "rose," being readily attached to the spout; and the marking is accomplished by simply pressing the flat end of the marker on the grass, the liquid flowing in an even, continuous stream.

Owing to a vexatious delay in receiving press reviews of Mr. Buchanan's Tale, "The Master of the Mine," the instalment intended for insertion this week is unavoidably held over for our next Number.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

If none but the brave deserve the fair, then should the courageous managers of the Adelphi and Drury-Lane theatres command public support for their undoubted enterprise in reopening their playhouses at the hottest season of the year, when the cool plash of the illuminated fountains at the South Kensington Summer Evening Concerts fall most gratefully on the ears of those condemned to remain in town, and when the shade of Goodwood and the breezes of the Solent have an irresistible charm for the leaders of Society. It may be that the desideratum of a really comfortable and cool Summer Theatre, with refreshing rills and miniature waterfalls and icebergs to please the eye, will be supplied ere long. Beyond question, a seasonable place of recreation of that kind, offering a light and suitable programme, *bien entendu*, and admitting the public at a reasonable price, would stand the best chance of sharing the enormous popularity of the illuminated concerts of the International Inventions Exhibition, which have been deservedly successful because they have supplied a want long felt in the Metropolis.

Drury-Lane Theatre was reopened on Monday night by energetic and resourceful Mr. Augustus Harris with the late Mr. Charles Reade's robust drama of "It Is Never Too Late to Mend," the strongest character being sustained with vigour and great vitality by Mr. Charles Warner, who has grown quite at home in the for the most part rollicking rôle of Tom Robinson, the lively thief who becomes the means of reuniting the parted lovers, George Fielding and Susan Merton. Originally produced in its present form at the old Princess's some twenty years ago, this powerful play is too well known to render it necessary to recapitulate the stirring story of the loves of the manly young English yeoman, George Fielding, and his comely sweetheart, Susan Merton; of their reparation through the machinations of George's scheming rival; and of the gold-digging adventures of George and Tom Robinson in Australia. Designed by the author to unveil and stigmatise the cruelties formerly practised in some jails under the silent system, "It Is Never Too Late to Mend" still exhibits a realistic tableau of a prison interior, and, although the graphic portrait given of a ruthlessly savage Prison Superintendent misses fire somewhat, seeing that so inhuman a jailer is impossible under the humane rule that now obtains, yet the infinitely pathetic scene of the death of the ill-used lad Joseph tells as well as ever. This moving situation owes its strength in the first place to the tender and natural acting of Miss Kate Maceabe as the dying boy, and to the emotional power of his fellow-convict, Tom Robinson, and next to the sympathetic speeches of Mr. E. Gurney as the kind-hearted jail chaplain, whose checkmating of the brutal Governor is keenly relished by the audience. That the scenery is diversified enough will be admitted, when it is stated that a typical English Farm is succeeded by the thrilling Prison interior, which, in its turn, is followed by Australian scenes remarkable for the fertile imagination and inventiveness of the artist. The excellent, unexaggerated pantomime of Mr. Stanislaus Calhaem, in his familiar impersonation of Jacky, the faithful native Australian servant of George Fielding, again imbues with admirable local colour the log-hut scene wherein the young English farmer once more meets the reformed and released convict, Tom Robinson. Jacky and his black followers also add considerably to the vivacity of the fights between the two heroes and the truculent gold-diggers, near the waterfall that almost washes away the huge nugget which makes the fortune of the two Englishmen. So far from coming as an anti-climax, as is not un seldom the case in melodrama, the final act is the strongest of all. The course of true love runs smoothly at last. Naturally. But it is only on well-nigh the threshold of the old church at home, when the wedding-bells are pealing, and Susan Merton has at length arrayed herself in bridal attire to wed with the consummate villain of the piece, that George Fielding irrevocably gains the hand of the girl he has crossed the seas to win. It only remains to add that Miss Isabel Bateman throws much dramatic fire into her portraiture of Susan Merton; that Mr. Arthur Lyle is a manly George Fielding; Mr. Charles Warner is cheery and buoyant as of old as Tom Robinson; Mr. Harry Nicholls is very diverting as that dismal rogue, Peter Crawley; and Mr. J. H. Clydes makes a picturesque figure of the benevolent Jew, Isaacs Levy.

"Arrah-na-Pogue," the best Irish melodrama Mr. Dion Boucicault has written since "The Colleen Bawn," first saw the footlights at the Princess's about twenty years ago, when Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault delighted everybody by their charmingly racy and natural acting as Shaun-the-Post and Arrah "of the Kiss." In the signally successful revival of this remarkably good and sympathetic play at the Adelphi on Saturday night last, these all-important parts were filled with mingled humour and pathos, and with much native ability and truthfulness, by Mr. Charles Sullivan, a mirthful Irish comedian of considerable popularity in the provinces, and by one of the prettiest and most winsome of Irish actresses, Miss Mary Rorke. Messieurs A. and S. Gatti merit every praise for the admirably smooth and spirited performance of "Arrah-na-Pogue," which has never been seen to greater advantage, either as regards scenery or cast. They did well to intrust the production to Mr. J. D. Beveridge. Particularly beautiful is the opening scene by the moonlit lakes, where The M'Coul holds rendezvous with his lawless followers and his sweetheart, and where he relieves the unconscionable process-server, Michael Feeny, of the notes, which lead to the arrest of Shaun-the-Post on his wedding night. Never, surely, has there been written a stronger first act than that which culminates with this impressive arrest of the joyous peasant bridegroom, who voluntarily gives himself up to save the character of his newly-wedded wife. It is excellently acted throughout, not alone by Mr. Sullivan and Miss Mary Rorke, but likewise by those useful members of the company usually designated supernumeraries, who take so natural and so animated an interest in everything going on, whether it be an Irish jig or the arrest itself, that the verisimilitude of the scene is perfect. This striking spontaneousness of the crowd is equally noticeable in the humorous trial of Shaun, and in the legitimately sensational dénouement, when, Shaun, having escaped from his prison cell, and climbed by the ivy to the tower above, reaches the summit in the nick of time to save Arrah, and fling Michael Feeny into the sea, and receive his pardon from the hands of Colonel O'Grady, a part powerfully and well performed by Mr. J. D. Beveridge. In addition to the principals and well-drilled supernumeraries already commended, praise is due of Mr. Robert Pateman for his well thought-out impersonation of the repulsive informer, Michael Feeny; and of Mr. Charles Glenny, Mr. J. R. Craufurd, Mr. E. R. Fitzdavis, and Miss Cissy Graham for their creditable acting, respectively, as The M'Coul, Major Coffin, and the Sergeant. Banished for a time for political reasons, "Arrah-na-Pogue" is now safely revived, with new scenery by Mr. Bruce Smith, and deserves to be seen at the Adelphi, as one of the very best melodramas the modern stage has produced.

The Lyceum season brilliantly closed on Thursday with the performance of "Olivia," for the benefit of Miss Ellen Terry; but the Lyceum will, on Sept. 5, be reopened with "Olivia."

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The Marquis of Salisbury, earnest in his desire to impress the public with the fact that "Codlin's the friend, not Short"—i.e., the Tory-Democratic Government, *not* the Liberal Opposition—has laboured incessantly since he assumed the burdens of the Premiership to push forward strong measures of reform. Witness the introduction of the new Irish Loan Bill and the Housing of the Poor Bill in the House of Lords, and Ministerial sanction in the Commons of the Medical Relief Bill. Proportionately is the noble Marquis understood to have been disappointed when he learnt, whilst participating in the Royal marriage festivities at Osborne, that his generally able and discreet lieutenant in the Lower House had allowed his plumage to be ruffled, and had displayed some little temper simply because Mr. Jesse Collings had prevailed upon the majority to add a clause to make the Medical Relief Disqualification Removal Bill more efficacious. By 180 against 130 votes did the House support Mr. Collings's new clause affirming that "medical or surgical assistance" should include anything prescribed by a medical officer, and that hence receipt of such should not disenfranchise the humble recipient. It was clearly an error of judgment for Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to demur to this. Having swallowed the camel, why strain at a gnat? That was possibly the light in which Lord Salisbury sensibly regarded the question. At any rate, the measure, due mainly to the manly energy and independence of Mr. Jesse Collings, was read the third time and passed amid cheering without further opposition on the Friday of last week; and at the beginning of the present week Earl Granville and the Earl of Milltown vied with each other in an endeavour to secure the privilege of piloting the bill through the Lords. Lord Milltown was successful. On the motion of his Lordship, and after an interesting debate, in which the merits and demerits of the measure were sifted, the bill was read the second time, and the third reading foreshadowed for Friday. Parliament could not bequeath to its successor a more serviceable principle than safe celerity in requisite legislation.

The Prime Minister's philanthropic bill to improve the dwellings of the working classes did not emerge from the House of Lords without strong protests from the Earl of Wenys and Lord Bramwell, who complained that the measure would infringe the rights of property. This was on July 24. But the Marquis of Salisbury, who replied with spirit and point, had the satisfaction to hear the bill read the third time, and passed the same evening; and, at a later hour, the Commons formally read the measure the first time. If his health will allow him to do so, Sir Charles Dilke will take charge of the offspring of the Commission in the Lower House.

The new Government, so far from being exhausted by their efforts boldly and promptly to grapple with certain domestic reforms, gave ample promise at the commencement of the week that they are similarly energetic in their endeavours to restore order in Egypt. On Monday, Mr. Bourke was cheered when he informed Sir W. Barttelot that her Majesty's Government were taking steps for the relief of the gallant garrison of Kassala—a course the late Ministry ought certainly to have adopted long ago. In parenthesis, it may be remarked that the same evening a valuable debate on Army matters afforded Mr. W. H. Smith an opportunity of proving his mettle as War Minister, and millions were voted with accustomed ease and quickness. Then, on Tuesday, the Marquis of Salisbury was able to assure Earl Granville that at that moment the Egyptian Loan was being issued with the consent of all the Powers; and, in the Commons, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was in a position to announce that Sir H. Drummond Wolff would proceed on his special mission to the Sultan and to Tewfik Pasha with "reference to the affairs of Egypt." If it should turn out that sagacity and firmness have at last taken the place of unwisdom and vacillation in our counsels at home, then at length is there hope for the unhappy countries of Egypt and the Soudan.

Mr. Bright's pellucid eloquence, far too rarely heard in Parliament nowadays, broke upon welcome ears once again in the House on Tuesday. Mr. Callan rose as champion of the Parnellite wing of Irish members, and moved that Mr. Bright had committed a breach of privilege at the recent banquet to Earl Spencer in charging certain Irish members "with being disloyal to the Crown, and with having exhibited a boundless sympathy with criminals and murderers." Placing himself at the disposition of the House, Mr. Bright offered chapter and verse in support of his grave charge, which he would not withdraw; and then retired behind the Speaker's chair. The succeeding debate, in which Mr. Justin McCarthy and Sir M. Hicks-Beach also took part, was mainly noticeable for the singular vigour and clearness of the Marquis of Hartington's admirable speech in hearty defence of his friend, Mr. Bright, and for the smart interchange between Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain, whom the vivacious Secretary for India accused of using language quite as antagonistic to the Government as that which Mr. Bright had complained of on the part of Irish members. In the end, Mr. Callan's motion was rejected by 154 against 23 votes.

A pleasant contrast to these philippics was the unanimity with which the House on July 23 agreed to a vote of sympathy with the retiring Serjeant-at-Arms, Captain Ralph Gosset, whom Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Sir W. Harcourt, and Mr. Parnell united in warmly praising. During Captain Gosset's regretted indisposition, his chair has been occupied by the assiduous and zealous Assistant Serjeant-at-Arms, Mr. Erskine, who has been appointed successor to the genial and gallant Captain.

The Marquis of Ripon was presented on Wednesday with the freedom of Hull, of which he is High Steward.

The Eton College Rifle Volunteers were officially inspected last Saturday afternoon by Major-General Gipps, commanding the Home District.

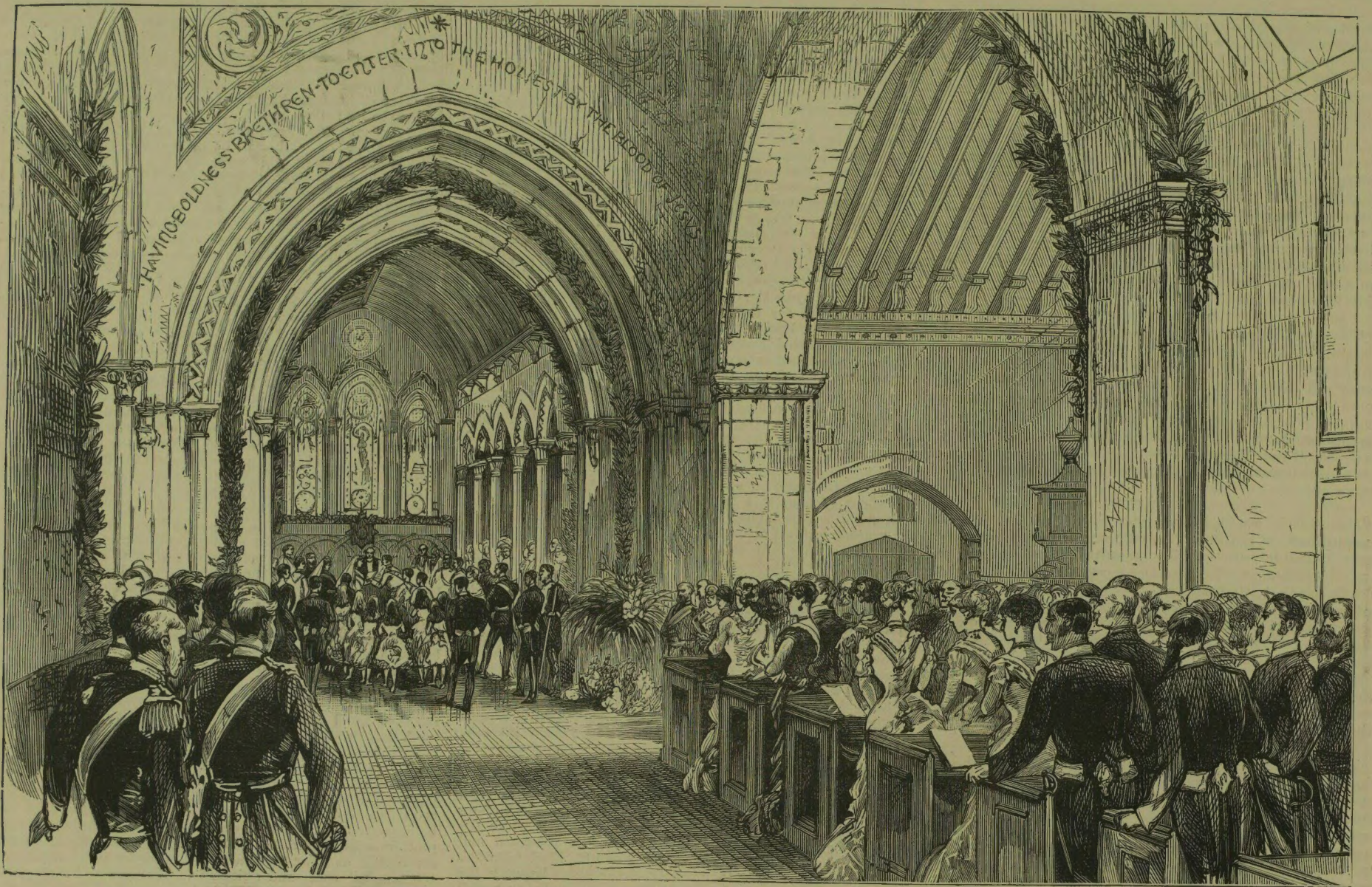
Reports from correspondents in the north of Scotland are to the effect that the prospects of sport during the approaching grouse season are quite equal to those of the last four years.

Cardinal Manning officiated last Saturday morning at the opening of a Roman Catholic church at Strawberry-hill, Twickenham. The church has been erected by the munificence of Mr. J. De Lacy Towle, a resident of Strawberry-hill.

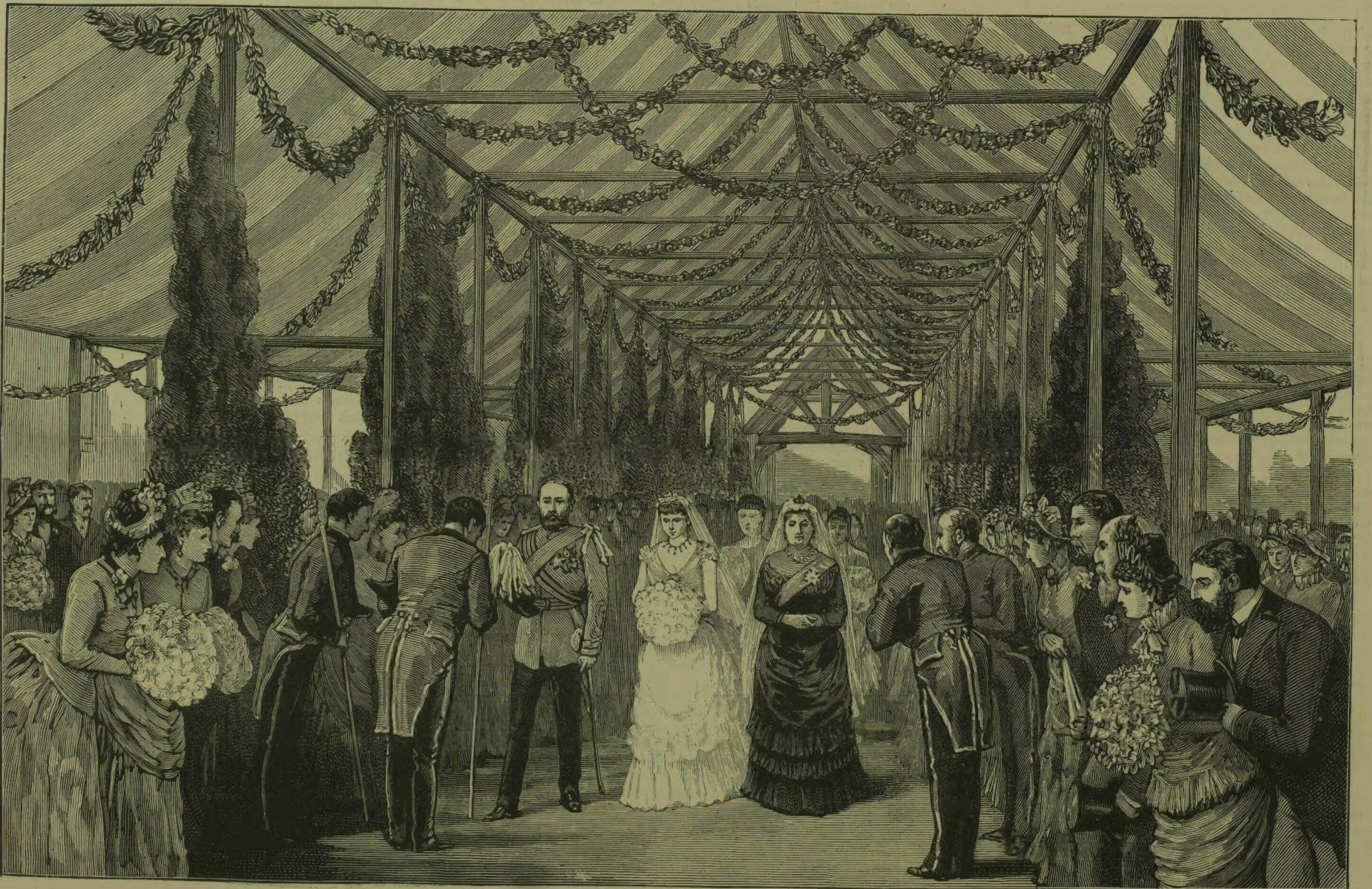
Last Saturday Sir Frederick Bramwell opened the Merchant Venturers' School at Bristol, erected at a cost of £50,000, as a school of science, and spoke on the object and value of technical education. An address on the same subject was delivered by Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P.

On Tuesday the annual show of the Highland and Agricultural Society was held at Aberdeen in fine weather. The entries of live stock are 1294, as compared with 2515 at the show held at Edinburgh last year. Amongst the successful competitors were the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and the Earls of Breadalbane, Airlie, and Aberdeen. Mr. George Wilken, Waterside, Alford, carried off the chief prizes in the polled classes. Mr. F. E. Ilgy, Westmoreland, gets the Tweedale gold medal for the best shorthorn bull in the yard.

THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS BEATRICE.



INTERIOR OF WHIPPINGHAM CHURCH ON THE WEDDING DAY.



COVERED PASSAGE LEADING TO THE CHURCH.



THE LATE GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT,
TWICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE LATE GENERAL GRANT.

The death, on Thursday week, at Saratoga, at the age of sixty-three, after long and painful suffering from disease, of the eminent American soldier who broke down the Confederacy of the Southern States twenty years ago, who thereby saved the Federal Union, and who was President from 1869 to 1877, closes a remarkable historical career. Hiram Ulysses Grant, afterwards known as Ulysses S. Grant, the initials "U. S.," commonly used for "United States," being preferred by many of his countrymen as a political symbol of his championship of the Union, was born near Georgetown, Ohio, April 27, 1822. He was educated in the Military Academy at West Point, on the Hudson, and entered the Army, serving as a Lieutenant of the 4th Infantry in the Mexican War of 1846 and 1847. He retired from the Army in 1854, having married some years before, and tried business as a farmer, land-agent, and tanner, with equally poor success. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, he was residing with his father at Galena, in Illinois, and offered his services as a Colonel of Volunteers. His regiment, the 21st Illinois, was sent into Missouri, and his military talents were soon recognised; in August of that year, he was a Brigadier-General, with a large force under his command, on the Mississippi below Cairo, and on the borders of Kentucky and Tennessee. Early in the next year, he captured Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, gaining the first victories on the side of the Union, for which he was promoted to be Major-General, and was intrusted with an important expedition up the Tennessee river. He achieved a fresh success, was put in larger command, subdued the State of Tennessee, and in the following year, 1863, besieged Vicksburg, the great stronghold of the Confederate forces on the Lower Mississippi. This he captured, on July 4, after losing 8500 men killed or wounded, and his victory was hailed with joy by the North, which had suffered great defeats in Virginia and Pennsylvania. General Grant now became the most popular commander on the Federal side, having Generals Sherman, Thomas, Burnside, and Hooker set under him. He drove the Confederates eastward through Tennessee, and repulsed their attack at Chattanooga, in the Alleghany mountains. Congress voted him a gold medal, and in March, 1864, created him Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the whole Federal Army, which numbered then nearly 700,000 men. He planned two campaigns; that of Sherman, who was to act against Johnston's forces in Georgia; and that which was to oppose General Lee south of the Potomac, and to advance on Richmond in Virginia. In this last-mentioned campaign, in the summer of 1864, Generals Meade and Burnside held subordinate commands. The Federal Army which then entered Virginia was one of nearly 150,000 men, and could be maintained at that strength by the great resources of the Northern and Western States. General Grant had no scruple in expending any number of men, "to fight it out on this line," as he said, while the Southern Army was limited in numbers, and was ill provided. The battles of that summer in Virginia were frequent and fierce; in "the Wilderness," where Grant lost 41,000 men in three weeks, on the Rappahannock, in Spotsylvania, on the Pamunkey and the Chickahominy, and in the peninsula between York River and James River, there was a terrible amount of slaughter. Grant was often repulsed, but was enabled to press slowly on, till he laid siege to Petersburg, a strongly fortified town, some twenty miles south of Richmond. It was defended by General Lee with great skill and perseverance, and military critics think Lee was the better commander. Throughout the autumn and winter, the struggle was prolonged with no decisive result; but in April, 1865, when Lee attempted a movement to join the army of Johnston in Carolina, he was met and defeated by superior forces; the result of which was the abandonment of Petersburg and Richmond, and finally the surrender of Lee's diminished army, ending the great American Civil War. General Grant held for a short time the office of Secretary for War. In November, 1868, he was elected by the Republican party to be President for the ensuing term of four years. During his term of office, the Alabama dispute with England was settled by negotiations and by the Geneva Arbitration. In November, 1872, General Grant was re-elected for a second term of Presidency, in which he proved himself a very indifferent politician. Great administrative abuses were exposed, and his section of the Republican party fell into much discredit. Mr. Rutherford Hayes became his successor in 1877, when General Grant left America for a long course of travel in Europe and Asia, visiting England and the Continental capitals, India, China, and Japan. On his return, towards the end of 1879, he found he had few remaining political supporters; and General Garfield was preferred. General Grant ceased to be an important figure in public life, and suffered heavy pecuniary losses from unwise speculations. He has till lately been writing a history of the military transactions in which he was engaged. He has left a widow, two or three sons, and a married daughter. His funeral takes place in the Riverside Park at New York on Tuesday, when there will also be a special funeral service at Westminster Abbey.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORÉ'S Last Great PICTURE, completed a few days before he died. NOW on VIEW at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six Daily. 1s.

ANNO DOMINI, THE SEARCH FOR BEAUTY, and "The Chosen Five," by EDWIN LONG, R.A. These celebrated Pictures, with other Works, are ON VIEW at the GALLERIES, 108, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE QUEEN AND LORD BEACONSFIELD. The great Historic Picture of HER MAJESTY GIVING AUDIENCE TO LORD BEACONSFIELD AT OSBORNE. Painted by Mr. Wigram from studies made by him at Osborne, —108, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s.

THE PRINCE'S THEATRE, Coventry-street, W. Lighted by Electricity. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE. EVERY EVENING, at Eight, will be played the Comedietta, by C. M. Rae, FIRST IN THE FIELD. Followed by, at Nine, the very successful Farceful Play, in Three Acts, by H. C. Totten and Cecil Raleigh, called THE GREAT PINK PEARL. For cast, see daily papers. Doors open at twenty minutes to Eight; commence at Eight. Carriages at Eleven. Box-Office open Eleven till Five. Seats may be booked by letter, telegram, or telephone (3700). Business Manager and Treasurer, Mr. W. H. Griffiths.

NATIONAL BANK HOLIDAY, MONDAY, AUG. 3. ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY, The world-famed

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will give TWO SPECIAL PERFORMANCES of an entirely new and most attractive programme. MONDAY AFTERNOON at THREE. MONDAY NIGHT at EIGHT. ALL THE SONGS ARE NEW, and will be sung for the first time on this occasion. First appearance of that inimitable comedian and great public favourite, MR. G. W. MOORE, since his return from his summer holidays. The great and unrivalled phantasm of comedians, Pete Mack, John Kemble, Charles Sutton, T. Somers, E. Stratton, and G. W. MOORE, in new and screaming comic sketches. Doors open at 2.30 and 7. Tickets and places at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, from 9.30 to 7. No fees of any description.

MONTE CARLO.—SUMMER SEASON. The series of the 15th ordinary Musical Entertainments having terminated with the Winter Season, the usual Concerts, directed by Mr. Romeo Accursi, will be continued daily until further notice.

SEA-BATHING AT MONACO. Villas and Private Houses and Apartments for every taste, and at every price. The beach, like that of Trouville, is covered with the softest sand, and at the Grand Hotel des Bains comfortable apartments, with board, for families, can be had at reasonable prices.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st ult., at All Souls', Langham-place, by the Rev. H. Vaughan, Curate of Wrexham, Somerset, and formerly Chaplain of the Donative of Euston, J. Homer Lowell, of Euston Royal, Wilts, to Ellen, only daughter of the late Thomas Lewis, of Vernham, Hants.

On the 23rd ult., at St. Matthew's, Clapton, by the Rev. Leonard Edmund Shelford, Vicar, Henry Hill, second son of Francis J. Hartridge, of Hillside, East Croydon, to Sophy Annie, elder daughter of the late Edmund Walton, of Upper Clapton.

On the 25th ult., at Christ Church, Newgate-street, R. F. B. Beach, son of R. G. Beach, of Ealing, W., to Ida Mary, daughter of the Rev. T. D. C. Morse, Vicar of Christ Church.

DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., Mr. James Brister, for many years connected with the printing department of this Journal, aged 50.

On Sunday, June 21, at No. 8, Calle de Coccolapam, Orizaba, Mexico, Patrick Stewart, son of the late James Stewart, Esq., of Wellhall, Perthshire, Scotland, aged about 50.

On the 19th ult., at Clifton, Colonel Richard Sheridan Ewart, Retired List, late 30th Regiment Bengal Army, deeply regretted. Indian papers please copy.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

Now ready,
VOL. 86, ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
Elegantly bound, cloth gilt, price 20s.; in Paper Covers, 17s.
CASES, for binding above 2s. 6d.
PORTFOLIOS, to hold Six Months' Numbers 4s. 6d.
READING-CASES 2s. 6d.
Offices, 198, Strand.

INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION,
SOUTH KENSINGTON, 1885.
Patron.—H.M. the QUEEN.
President.—H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES.
Division I., Inventions, Division II., Music.
Admission to the Exhibition is every Week-day, except Wednesdays, when it is 2s. 6d.
MILITARY BANDS DAILY, and the STRAUSS ORCHESTRA from VIENNA.
EVENING FETES,
Illuminated Fountains, and Gardens Lighted every evening by many thousands of Electrical Glow Lamps.
Special Evening Fêtes, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION, 1885.

AUGUST.—BANK HOLIDAY.—GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS. LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY. Extension of time for Return Tickets for distances over ten miles, also the Cheap Saturday to Monday Ticket, issued by all Lines, and the Seaside, &c., on Saturday, Aug. 1, will be available for return on any day up to and including Wednesday, Aug. 6.

PARIS.—SPECIAL CHEAP EXCURSION from London
Bridge 8.20 a.m. and 8.30 p.m., Victoria 8.10 a.m. and 7.50 p.m., Saturday, Aug. 1.
Returning from Paris on any day within fourteen days. Fares, 1st Class, 38s.; 2nd Class, 28s.

BRIGHTON.—SATURDAY TO TUESDAY.—SPECIAL CHEAP TRAINS SATURDAY, AUG. 1. From Victoria 8.25 a.m. and 2.5 p.m., calling at Clapham Junction; from Kensington 8.10 a.m. and 1.50 p.m., calling at West Brompton, Chelsea, and Battersea; from London Bridge 8.30 a.m. and 2.25 p.m., calling at New Cross and East Croydon.
Returning the following Tuesday by any Train after 6.0 p.m. Fares, 7s. 6d. and 6s.

PORTSMOUTH.—FOR ISLE OF WIGHT.—SATURDAY TO TUESDAY. CHEAP TRAINS, SATURDAY, AUG. 1, from Victoria 1.0 p.m., calling at Clapham Junction; from Kensington 12.45 p.m.; from London Bridge 2.50 p.m., calling at New Cross and East Croydon; returning the following Tuesday. Fares, 7s. 6d. and 6s.
Through tickets at Cheap Fares are also issued by these Trains to all Stations on the Isle of Wight, and Ryde, Newport, and Cowes railway.

BANK HOLIDAY, AUG. 3.—CHEAP DAY EXCURSIONS from London to Brighton, Lewes, Newhaven, Eastbourne, St. Leonards, Hastings, Havant, Portsmouth, &c.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FREQUENT TRAINS DIRECT to the Crystal Palace from London Bridge, Victoria, Kensington (Addison-road), Liverpool-street, and East London Line Stations, as required by the traffic.

BRIGHTON RACES, Aug. 4, 5, and 6. LEWES RACES, Aug. 7 and 8.
SPECIAL FAST TRAINS from London Bridge and Victoria.
Cheap Day Return Tickets. From Hastings, Eastbourne, Tunbridge Wells, and intermediate Stations, also from Portsmouth, Chichester, Hove, &c., to Brighton Races only. Frequent extra Trains from Brighton to Lewes Races.
For full particulars see handbills.
(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—BANK HOLIDAY.
SEASIDE.—AN IMPROVED SERVICE OF FAST TRAINS is now running to YARMOUTH, LOWESTOFT, Clacton-on-Sea, Walton-on-the-Naze, Harwich, Dovercourt, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Southwold, Hunstanton, and Cromer.
TOULOUSE, FORNICHOLE, and FLEURY, on SATURDAY TO TUESDAY (1st, 2nd, and 3rd class) TICKETS are issued by all Lines.
TOULOUSE TICKETS are also issued from LIVERPOOL-STREET by the New Route to SCARBOROUGH, FILEY, WHITEBY, and the principal Tourist Stations in SCOTLAND.
For full particulars see Bills and the Company's Time-Books.
London, July, 1885. WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

NEW MORNING SERVICE to the CONTINENT.
SEA PASSAGE BY DAY. THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY will run a BOAT EXPRESS from Liverpool-street Station every Saturday and Wednesday, at 9 a.m., until Aug. 26, and their ss. Adelaide from Harwich (Parkeston Quay), at 11 a.m., due at Antwerp the same evening. From Antwerp Tuesday and Friday mornings until Aug. 28. This is in addition to the ordinary service from Liverpool-street Station at 8 p.m., and Doncaster at 4.45 p.m. (in connection with Express-Trains from Liverpool, Manchester, and the North) every week-day, arriving in Antwerp and Rotterdam the next morning. ANTWERP EXHIBITION AND BACK, 24s. Through tickets and tours from London and the North direct, via the Joint Lines, to all parts of the Continent. For time-tables (free), guides, and further information at 61, Regent-street, W.; Mr. Burges, Doncaster Railway Station; or F. GOODAY, Continental Traffic Manager, Liverpool-street Station, E.C.

SCOTLAND.—By the WEST COAST ROYAL MAIL ROUTE—LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN and CALEDONIAN RAILWAYS. ADDITIONAL and IMPROVED SERVICE. See below—1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class by all Trains.

	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	A	B	C
London (Euston Station), dep.	4.15	5.50	8.10	11.0	5.55	8.40	7.20	9.0	12.0
Edinburgh (Princes-st.), arr.	4.25	6.0	8.0	10.15	6.5	—	7.30	9.15	1.15
Glasgow (Central Station), arr.	4.31	6.45	8.0	—	—	—	7.38	9.28	1.25
Peebles	5.40	7.15	9.5	11.42	7.10	—	8.45	10.45	2.50
Glenock	9.45	—	—	—	—	—	12.15	2.15	6.17
Oban	5.50	—	9.35	11.50	7.25	8.15	9.5	11.30	3.45
Port	7.30	—	10.30	1.0	8.20	10.0	10.0	12.0	4.45
Dundee	—	—	3.20	3.20	9.55	11.55	11.55	2.15	8.30
Aberdeen	10.0	—	8.0	8.0	11.50	2.45	2.45	6.5	—
Inverness	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The 8.40 p.m. EXPRESS from EUSTON to PERTH will run until Tuesday, Aug. 11 (Saturday and Sunday nights excepted), as a Relief Train to the 8.50 p.m. Limited Mail. The train will take saloons with family parties and sleeping and ordinary carriages for Perth and beyond, but will not pick up passengers en route. An undisturbed journey will thus be secured, and the earlier arrival at Perth will give ample time for breakfast, &c., before going forward to the Highlands.

The HIGHLAND EXPRESS (8.0 p.m.) will run every night (except Saturdays). A special Train leaves Euston (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) at 7.0 p.m., until Tuesday, Aug. 11, inclusive, for the conveyance of horses and carriages to all parts of Scotland.

A will run every night, but on Sunday mornings its arrival at Perth will be 8.30 a.m., and it will have no connection to Oban (Saturday nights from London). B will run every night, but will have no connection to Edinburgh and the North on Saturday night. C will run every night (Saturdays excepted).

Saloons, provided with lavatory accommodation, are attached to the 10.0 a.m. down Express-Train from Euston to Edinburgh and Glasgow, &c., without extra charge. IMPROVED SLEEPING SALOONS, accompanied by an attendant, are run on the night trains between London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Stranraer, and Perth. Extra charge, 6s. for each berth.

CALLANDER AND OBAN LINE.—This line affords the quickest and most comfortable route to the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland.
For particulars of improved train service from Scotland to London see the Companies' time bills.

G. FINDLAY, General Manager, L. and N.W. Railway.
J. THOMPSON, General Manager, Caledonian Railway.
July, 1885.

DOVER AND OSTEND LINE.—Accelerated Conveyance of the Travellers from London to Brussels (24 hours), to Cologne (15 hours), to Berlin (20 hours), to Vienna (39 hours), to Milan, via the St. Gothard (35 hours), and to every great city on the Continent; also to the East, via Brindisi (63 hours). Single and Return Tickets at very reduced fares (5 lb. of Luggage gratis). On board of the Mails Beds against Sea-Sickness, Refreshments, Private Cabins, Stewards, &c.

Two Services daily, in correspondence with the International Mail and Express Trains. Direct German Carriages and Sleeping-Cars. Agencies at London, 53, Gracechurch-street; at Dover, 3, Strand-street; at Ostend; at Brussels, 90, Montagne de la Cour; at Cologne, 12, Domhof; at Berlin, Vienna, Milan, &c.
Daily Conveyance of Ordinary and Special Parcels.

SWISS POSTAL SERVICE.—During the Summer Season will be commenced the complete Alpine Routes, as follows:—The Simplon, Splügen, Bernese, Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, Schyn, Julier, Albula, Fluela, Lukmanier, Landwasser, Landquart, Bernina, Maloja, Engadine-Tirol, Aigle, Chateau d'Oer, Bulle-Saenen, Thun-Saenen, and Brunnen Einsiedeln.
A regular Postal Service, with comfortable Post-Carriages, with Coups and Banquettes.
The fares are regulated by the Swiss Government. Extra Post-Carriages can be obtained on most of these routes, to secure which, or the ordinary courses, address Swiss Post Offices, and the Tourist Offices of Messrs. Cook and Son, and Gaze and Son, of London.

LIFE AND WORKS OF RAPHAEL.

After an interval of more than two years, Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle have presented the second volume of *Raphael; his Life and Works* (John Murray), taking up the narrative at the moment of the great painter's arrival at Rome in 1509. At that time, Pope Julius II. was busily engaged in decorating the Vatican, upon which work Sodoma had up to that time been chiefly occupied. It was probably through Michael Angelo and Bramante that the youthful Raphael was first brought under Papal notice; and, upon their recommendation, he was intrusted with a design for the ceiling of the Camera della Segnatura. The frescoes of this hall—which are counted among the artist's masterpieces—are known to us under the names of the "Disputa," the "School of Athens," the "Parnassus," and "Jurisprudence"; other compositions fill up the smaller spaces, sacred and profane subjects being curiously intermingled, but all alike exhibiting the influence which the "humanists," or Platonists, were exercising over contemporary thought. That Raphael, on his arrival at Rome, set himself to study the antique, is placed beyond doubt; and his constant devotion to his great classical predecessors was subsequently rewarded by his appointment as Inspector of Antique Remains in Rome. The Segnatura, on which Raphael was engaged, was, at the time of its decoration, regarded as a rival work to the Sistine Chapel, where Michael Angelo was at work; and although, as Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle satisfactorily show, there was no vulgar jealousy between the two great masters, yet their respective pupils and followers were not so magnanimous. Sebastian del Piombo on one side, and Giulio Romano on the other, were the foremost amongst the partisans; and had it not been for the firmness and good sense of both Julius II. and his successor Leo X. the work at the Vatican might have suffered, and the world been all the poorer in works of the highest art. Possibly, the greatest strain on Michael Angelo's self-control must have been when, on the death of Bramante, Raphael received instructions to carry on the building of St. Peter's, and to introduce such modifications as he thought advisable. His work here, although continuous, did not interfere with his painting, for we find him producing in rapid succession the decorations of the Chamber of Heliodorus, the fresco of Attila, the Sibyl of the Pace, and, among easel pictures, the Madonnas del Pesce, dei Candelabri, and della Sedia. A few months later we find him engaged in his cartoons and tapestries, of which latter we happily possess half of the original number in this country. As to where these tapestries were originally woven, some doubt exists, one school holding by Bernard Van Orley and Arras, and another by Pieter Van Aelstand and Brussels. The present authors, however, incline to the latter view; but they leave in doubt in what manner the designs were conveyed from Rome to the Netherlands; and it seems not altogether unlikely that several copies were produced in various places from the original designs.

It was not until 1515, when Raphael's genius was at its zenith, that he commenced his most perfect masterpiece, the "Madonna di San Sisto," now at Dresden, but originally painted for the monks of San Sisto di Piacenza, and purchased from them in the middle of the last century by Augustus of Saxony, for about £9000. By a strange hazard, another chef-d'œuvre, painted about the same time, the "St. Cecilia," was a commission for a north Italian city, Bologna, the votive offering of Cardinal Pucci, who suffered from so great a defect of ear that he was unable to intone a mass. When he began to sing, the prelates of the Sistine Chapel burst into irrepressible laughter. Despairing, he pleaded for the heavenly intercession of St. Cecilia, and she inspired a master of the chapel to cure the Cardinal's defects in six months. An almost contemporary work is the so-called "Fornarina," now in the Barberini Palace, the outcome of a period which marks the moment when Raphael was farthest removed from the influence of Perugino and his early masters; and this divergence becomes still more accentuated in the "St. Michael" and in the "Holy Family," which are now among the glories of the Louvre. Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle almost seem to imply that the subsequent works which bear the name of Raphael were in great part executed by his assistants. Be this as it may—and it is a point on which experts are not likely to agree—the end of Raphael's career was rapidly approaching; but before its close he was to enter into one more struggle with the least magnanimous but not the least talented of his rivals. The Cardinal de Medicis had commissioned both Raphael and Sebastian del Piombo to compose altar-pieces for him; and the latter, aided by the counsels of Michael Angelo, rapidly completed "The Raising of Lazarus," which is now to be seen in our own National Gallery. Raphael's subject was the "Transfiguration." On its designs he bestowed the greatest pains. He was destined never to finish the picture, although tradition says that his brush almost fell from his hand as he completed the face of the Christ, into which he had thrown the whole of his genius. His duties as superintendent of the antiquities of Rome had induced him to follow with characteristic eagerness the excavations which were being made in various parts of the city. On March 28, 1520, he was attacked by fever; on April 6 he died; and at the head of his bed the artists who flocked to see his dead body found the still unfinished "Transfiguration." Thus, almost at the threshold of what promised to be a useful and distinguished career, passed away one of the greatest of painters. Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle, in their biography of him, do not pretend to go into his private life, or to collect the stories and legends which have crystallised around his name. They write for students and artists, and by the help of their labours it is easy to follow Raphael's artist-life with minute accuracy. They show, by reference to the numerous pencil and pen drawings scattered through the public galleries and private collections of Europe, the gradual process by which each great fresco or picture was built up, they are thus able to trace the artist's second as well as his first thoughts; and, above all, the intimate connection in his mind between the different works which he had simultaneously in hand. After such exhaustive monographs as those of Münthe, Wolzogen, Passavant, and a dozen others, Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle show that there was much to say that was new, and many obscure points to elucidate, in Raphael's art-career, and by the careful minuteness with which they have carried out their self-imposed task, the authors have added another claim to the gratitude and esteem of all who are interested in the history of painting.

In our Royal Wedding Number issued on Monday, there was a View of Frogmore, Windsor Park, and it was named as the intended future residence of Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg. We are since informed, upon the highest authority, that this is not correct; their Royal Highnesses will live at Windsor Castle whenever the Queen is at Windsor.

The Oxford University Eight succeeded last Saturday in rowing across the Channel. They left Dover soon after ten o'clock, and arrived at Calais pier-head in a little over four hours and a half. They were received by the authorities, who offered them a *vin d'honneur*.

T H E R O Y A L W E D D I N G .



ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN AND PRINCESS BEATRICE AT WHIPPINGHAM CHURCH.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, July 28.

During the past two months the French Chamber has been dragging out the end of its existence in the midst of a flat calm. Three weeks ago the debate on the ratification of the peace with China seemed destined to awaken it from its torpor, and M. Jules Ferry was expected to make a grand apology for himself and his party; but, in spite of all provocation, M. Ferry did not speak, and torpor once more set in. The debate on the Madagascar credits has once more enlivened matters, and the announcement of M. Jules Ferry that he would make a speech on the colonial policy of France in general concentrated all attention on the sitting of this afternoon. M. De Freycinet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, explained the subject clearly. For the present there is no question of conquering Madagascar, but simply of maintaining the rights of France in the island, and of forcing the Hovas to respect the existing treaties. The question of conquest or abandonment of the island will be reserved for the new Chamber. All that M. De Freycinet demands is a credit of twelve millions of francs to enable the French to maintain their *statu quo* in the island. As usual, M. De Freycinet's policy is not clear; it is one of temporisation; but the speech of the Minister of Foreign Affairs nevertheless settled the question, and showed that the Government was determined to maintain French domination in Madagascar. M. Ferry, who made a grand speech this afternoon, did not, therefore, make act of opposition, but simply attempted to justify the colonial policy of his Ministry, the colonial policy of the Opportunist party. On the eve of the elections M. Ferry wishes to prove to the country that his policy has done good to France and won her precious conquests; he wishes to show that the Opportunist party in Parliament is still the party of the majority, and that M. Clémenceau and the Radicals, and M. De Cassagnac and the Monarchists, have not by any means crushed it. The scene in the Chamber this afternoon was very stormy, and from the moment he opened his mouth M. Ferry was constantly and violently interrupted by the Radicals at almost every sentence. M. Ferry pleaded for his party in the main that theirs was not a mere rash and venturesome policy; that the distant expeditions undertaken were legitimate, and to the honour of France; and that of the three wars placed to the score of the Opportunists, and of himself, M. Ferry, two had ended honourably and profitably, and the third, that of Madagascar, had been pronounced by the Chamber and the Government to be the most patriotic of all the national enterprises.

The Parisian press is devoting considerable attention to the congress of the Anti-Vaccination League, now sitting at Charlevoix, under the presidency of Dr. Hubert Boëus. Amongst the notabilities present are Drs. Tebb, of London; Vogt, of Berne; Ancelon, of Nancy; Taylor, of St. Thomas (Antilles); &c. The President in his opening speech gave a history of the practice of inoculation during the past two thousand years! He concluded by a severe attack upon Pasteur and Ferran and the microbial theories, protested against vaccination of any kind, and proclaimed cleanliness to be the only true safeguard against infectious diseases.

The Municipal Council of Paris has adopted a project for the construction in the eastern cemetery of a crematory furnace for burning the fragments of human bodies from the hospitals and dissecting-rooms. The plans are those of MM. Bartet and Formigé, and the cost will be some £10,000. A suggestion has been published for preserving dead bodies by covering them with a coating of metal deposited by a galvanic battery. The author of this suggestion, who is apparently but a poor metallurgist, adds that this system would greatly simplify the immortalisation of great men by statues. The corpse itself, he says, covered with a thick deposit of metal would become the statue. It is obvious, however, that the thicker the deposit of metal the more obscure the form of the corpse would become. Even a thin coat of granulated galvano-plastic metal would render the likeness not easily distinguishable.

A document written by Victor Hugo in 1875, in which he expressed his wishes in regard to his works which remained unpublished at his death, has been made known to the world. The poet has appointed three friends to supervise the publication, and to decide which of the letters received by him shall be published. Victor Hugo directed that, for their labours, his literary executors should be liberally rewarded; but they have renounced the gift, and determined to devote the money to the raising of monuments to their late friend.

The Comte d'Haussonville has published, in two volumes, the "Correspondance de Pierre Lanfrey." The book is curious, on account of the sharp remarks on French politics from 1844 until Lanfrey's death, in 1877, and particularly for the incessant depreciation and abuse of the Republican celebrities, and of all the other celebrities with whom he was in relation. Thiers, Gambetta, Saint-Beuve, Taine, Mérimée, Villemain, are all sneered at. The publication of these letters has done no service to Lanfrey's memory. The vigorous writer had hitherto been regarded as an austere man; henceforward, he will be looked upon as mean, bad-tempered, and ungrateful.—M. Richard Lesclide, who was secretary to Victor Hugo, has published a stout volume of the great poet's table talk, "Les Propos de Table de Victor Hugo" (1 vol., Dentu).—The Parliamentary Finance Commission at its last sitting approved a credit of 100,000*fr.* to be applied to the preliminary studies of the projected Universal Exhibition of 1889.—The assassin Forgeaud, who was condemned to death by the Assize Court of the Gironde last April for murdering his uncle and his aunt, was guillotined at Bordeaux yesterday morning.—The new Chinese Ambassador Hsu-Tehing-Chang presented his letters of credit to President Grévy yesterday, and assured him of the intentions and desire of China to make a durable and beneficent peace.—An Industrial Exhibition was opened in Paris last week, in presence of M. Pierre Legrand, the Minister of Commerce, at the Palais de l'Industrie, which is intended to place before the public not only manufactured articles, but the various transformations which the raw materials have undergone before reaching their perfect state. The idea of this technological exhibition was suggested by M. Ducret, and warmly taken up by a number of well-known men more or less interested in industrial affairs. T. C.

The official reports of the cholera in Spain, which are very incomplete, return 2488 cases and 879 deaths as having occurred on Sunday.

The population of Italy is officially stated to have been, at the end of the year 1884, 29,361,032 souls, showing an increase of 1.21 per cent over the previous year.—On Monday, Leo XIII. elevated six prelates to the Cardinalate, including Dr. Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, and nominated eighteen Archbishops and Bishops, amongst them Dr. Walsh, to the See of Dublin.

The new docks and quays at Antwerp were opened on Sunday by the King of the Belgians, who was accompanied by the Queen, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Austria, and a host of other

distinguished personages. It is estimated that upwards of half a million persons were present at the ceremony. The city was en fête during the day.

The Crown Prince of Germany, with his family, left Potsdam for Switzerland yesterday week.

The Egyptian General Assembly was opened on Tuesday by the Khedive, who, in his speech on the occasion, said the Assembly knew that the expenditure had been increasing from Arabi's rebellion until the present time. This had brought about a state of things in which a loan became indispensable. The Sultan and the Great Powers had authorised the measure, and the Khedive now asked the assent of the General Assembly, leaving the latter to arrange the details with the Ministers. The Finance Minister afterwards brought forward the Budget, when some opposition was offered to the appropriation of £1,000,000 for irrigation works.—Major-General Grenfell telegraphs that a trustworthy messenger who arrived at Omdurman from Kassala, on June 13, states that he saw the dead body of the Mahdi, and attended his funeral. The *Temps* has received a telegram stating that Olivier Pain died of fever in the Mahdi's camp, about the end of October. On the other hand, an Italian engineer, who has arrived at Ismailia, states that Pain was alive and in good health on the 8th ult., near Korosko.

General Grant, the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army during the later years of the conflict with the South, and twice President of the United States, died on the 23rd ult., surrounded by the members of his family. His death has led to widespread demonstrations of sympathy. We give a Portrait and a Memoir of General Grant in the present issue.

A telegram from Durban states that the Transvaal Government, being unable to meet its liabilities, has suspended payments to its creditors.

According to the latest return, the Indian Volunteers have attained the total strength of 15,000, which, it is expected, will by the end of the present year be increased to 20,000. Of the present force 12,000 are efficient.—It is announced from Simla that the Ameer of Afghanistan, on receipt of the Empress of India's firman conferring upon him the Grand Cross of the Star of India, ordered a salute of 101 guns to be fired.—Three shocks of earthquake have occurred in the presidency of Bengal, and near Nattore a village has been swallowed up.

A telegram from Melbourne states that on Wednesday night the Colonial Treasurer made his financial statement. He said he never had greater pleasure in presenting the Budget to the House. The revenue for the year was £6,600,000, or £241,000 above the estimates. The actual expenditure was £6,410,000, and the surplus at the end of the financial year £392,000. In conclusion, he congratulated the House on the prosperity of the colony, and said there was every prospect of a rich and abundant harvest.

The Geographical Society of Australasia has, it is stated, completed arrangements for the exploration of New Guinea, and a fully-equipped expedition has started under the leadership of Captain H. E. Everill.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Royal family, and the members of her Majesty's household, attended Divine service at Osborne on Sunday morning. Her Majesty drove over from Osborne to Quarr Abbey on Monday, to call on Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg; the Prince and Princess of Leiningen took luncheon with the Queen and the Royal family; the Dean of Windsor and Colonel Wernher had the honour of dining with her Majesty and the Royal family in the evening. The Queen having signified her intention to drive through Cowes on Tuesday, with Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, the townspeople replaced the decorations erected for the day of the Royal marriage. The children of the Sunday-schools of the town, to the number of 2000, were assembled in the Market-square, and the H (Cowes) Company of the Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteers, with their band, were drawn up at the same point. At seven o'clock in the evening the Queen, accompanied by the newly-married Royal pair, drove through the High-street, amidst the enthusiastic plaudits of the inhabitants. The Royal party also drove through Newport, which was decorated for the occasion, the streets being crowded with thousands of people, who heartily greeted her Majesty and the Royal bride and bridegroom. At Windsor Castle a suite of apartments is being prepared for the use of Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, when residing at the Palace with the Queen. Apartments will likewise be prepared for the Prince and Princess at Balmoral when the Court is in Scotland. The Queen and the Prince of Wales have sent telegrams of condolence to Mrs. Grant.

Yesterday week the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Louise, the Marquis of Lorne, and Lord Wolseley, inspected the Light Camel Corps, just returned from Egypt. In the evening their Royal Highnesses gave a ball. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, were present last Saturday at the wedding breakfast given by Lord and Lady Wolverton, at Coombe Wood, Kingston Hill, on the occasion of the marriage of their niece, Miss Rose Glyn, with Lord Norreys. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards went to the last performance of "The Faithful Shepherdess," in the Pastoral Players' Open-Air Theatre at Coombe House grounds. The Prince presided at a dinner, given last Saturday evening, at Limmer's Hotel, by the officers, past and present, of the Royal Horse Guards (the Blues) to Lord Carrington on the occasion of his approaching departure from England on his appointment as Governor of New South Wales. On Sunday the Prince and Princess and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud were present at Divine service. The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Alexander of Hesse, and the Princess of Battenberg, the Prince of Bulgaria, Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg, the Maharajah of Johore, and Count and Countess Erbach-Schönberg visited the Prince and Princess of Wales, and remained to luncheon. The Prince and Princess, Prince Christian, and the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Earl and Countess Spencer, Earl and Countess Cadogan, Lord Alington, Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, the Earl of Hardwicke, Mr. W. Craven, General Bateson, and the Hon. C. R. Spencer, M.P., left Victoria Station on Monday afternoon by special train for Goodwood, where they were the guests of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon until Saturday.

Vice-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh inspected the boys of the Royal Naval School at Greenwich last Saturday, and subsequently distributed prizes. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the birthday of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught was celebrated in London in the customary manner on Saturday last. Saturday was the eighty-eighth anniversary of the birthday of the Duchess of Cambridge.

OBITUARY.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF CHESTERFIELD.

Anne Elizabeth, Dowager Countess of Chesterfield, died at Bredby Hall, Derbyshire, on the 26th ult., aged eighty-two. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of Cecil, Lord Forester, by Katharine Mary, his wife, second daughter of Charles, fourth Duke of Rutland, K.G. (who died when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1787). Her Ladyship married, Nov. 30, 1830, George, sixth Earl of Chesterfield, and had issue one son, George Philip Cecil Arthur, seventh Earl of Chesterfield, who died, unmarried, Dec. 1, 1871, and one daughter, Lady Evelyn Stanhope (heiress of her brother), married, Sept. 5, 1861, to Henry Howard Molyneux, Earl of Carnarvon, now Viceroy of Ireland, by whom she left at her decease, Jan. 25, 1875, one son, George Edward Stanhope Molyneux, Lord Forchester, born June 26, 1866, and three daughters, the Ladies Winifred, Margaret, and Victoria Herbert.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF ROSSE.

Mary, Dowager Countess of Rosse, died at 10, Connaught-place, on the 22nd ult., aged seventy-two. Her Ladyship was elder daughter and coheir of Mr. John Wilmer Field, of Heaton Hall, Yorkshire (descended from the old baronial family of Thwenge, of Hilton Castle), and was married, April 14, 1836, to William, third Earl of Rosse, K.P., the astronomer, by whom she had four sons—Lawrence, present Earl of Rosse; Randal, in Holy Orders, M.A., Vicar of West Wycombe, married to the second daughter of the Bishop of Oxford; Richard Clere, married to Agnes Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. La Trobe-Bateman, of Moor Park, Surrey; and Charles Algernon. Lady Rosse's only sister, Delia, married Admiral the Hon. Arthur Duncombe, uncle of the Earl of Feversham.

SIR GEORGE WIGRAM ALLEN.

Sir George Wigram Allen, K.C.M.G., whose death, at Sydney, is just announced, was born in 1824, the eldest son of the late Hon. George Allen, a member of the Legislative Council at Sydney, and was educated at the college there. In 1846, he was admitted a solicitor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales; in 1859 was appointed a magistrate; and in 1860 was elected a member of the Legislative Council. From 1873 to 1875, he was Minister of Justice and Public Instruction; and in 1875, 1877, and 1880, Speaker of the Assembly. He received knighthood in 1877, and was nominated a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George in 1884. Sir George, who took great interest in educational questions, acted as a Commissioner of National Education, as member of the Council of Education, and as Vice-President of the Sydney International Exhibition. He married, in 1851, Marian, daughter of the Rev. William B. Boyce.

HON. J. A. ERSKINE.

The Hon. James Augustus Erskine, Knight St. Ferdinand, late Assistant Commissary-General, died on the 24th ult., aged seventy-three. He was fourth son of the Hon. Henry David Erskine, third son of John Francis, Earl of Mar, who was restored to the family honours in 1824, and was educated at Durham and at the University of Edinburgh. At one time he held a captain's commission in the service of the Queen of Spain, and was given the order of St. Ferdinand. From 1850 to 1866, he was an Assistant Commissary-General to the Forces. He married twice—first, Fanny, daughter of General Delacombe, C.B.; and secondly, Elizabeth Boyne, daughter of Mr. George Brodie, Historiographer Royal for Scotland, by each of whom he leaves issue. Mr. Erskine and his sister, Lady Caroline Haskell, were granted the precedence of an earl's children on the succession of their brother to the earldom of Kellie, in 1866.

COLONEL ARMSTRONG.

Colonel Frederic Macnaghten Armstrong, C.B., died at Agra, in India, on June 22. He was born in 1834, the younger son of Mr. James Armstrong, of the Bengal Civil Service; entered the Bengal Army in 1851, and attained the rank of Colonel in 1882. In 1856 he served with the expeditionary force in Maranzani and Upper Koorum; from 1857 to 1858 in the Punjab during the Mutiny, and was in command of the 4th Bengal Native Infantry throughout the Afghan campaign of 1879 and 1880. He had two medals, and was given the Companionship of the Bath in 1881. He married, in 1863, Minnie, daughter of Major Worsley, H.E.I.S.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Colonel Richard Sheridan Ewart, Retired List, late 30th Regiment Bengal Army, on the 19th ult., at Clifton.

Sir Moses Montefiore, on the 28th ult., at East Cliffe, near Ramsgate, in his 101st year. His portrait will be given in our next issue.

Mr. Charles Augustus Von Stieglitz, of Knockbarragh Park, in the county of Down, youngest son of the late Baron Von Stieglitz, of Lewis Hill, Armagh, aged sixty-six.

The Rev. Charles Ranken Conybeare, M.A., Vicar of Itchen Stoke, Hants, on the 20th ult., aged sixty-four. Son of the Very Rev. W. Daniel Conybeare, Dean of Llandaff, the distinguished geologist.

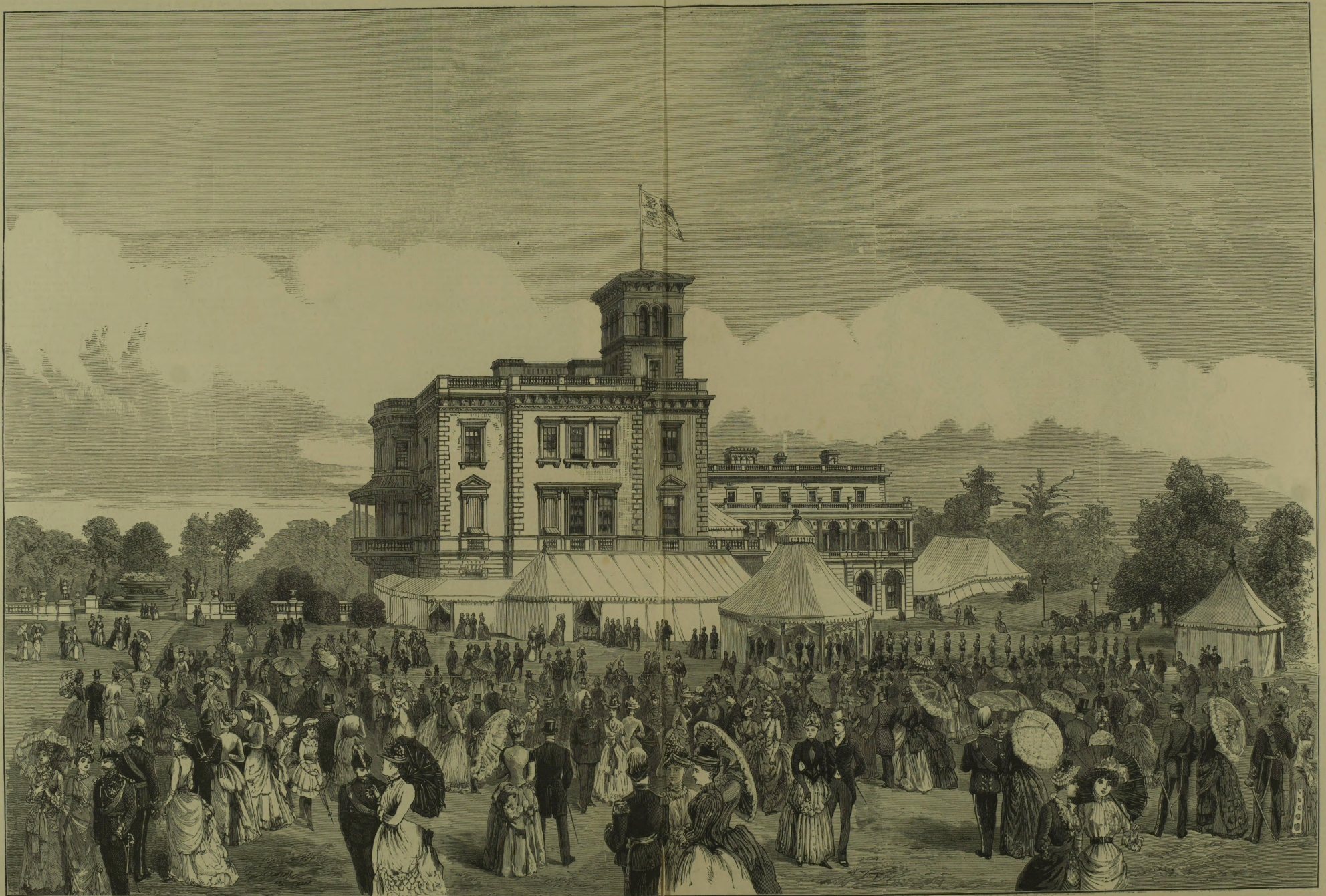
Helen, Baroness Torphichen, widow of Robert, eleventh Lord Torphichen, and youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Maitland, M.P., of Dundrennan, Kirkcudbright, died in Edinburgh, on the 23rd ult. She was married July 25, 1865, but was left a widow, without issue, Dec. 24, 1869.

Captain Maziere Kyle Brady, Royal Engineers, on the 18th ult., at the Curragh Camp, aged thirty-six. This accomplished officer, who, after passing a brilliant course at Woolwich, entered the Royal Engineers July 23, 1870, was only son of Sir Francis William Brady, second Baronet, Q.C., by Elizabeth, his wife, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Kyle, Bishop of Cork; and was grandson of the late Lord Chancellor Brady.

Rev. James Joseph Myrton Cunynghame, M.A., Rector of Horseleath, Cambridgeshire, on the 20th ult. He was eighth son of Colonel Sir David Cunynghame, fifth Baronet of Milnraig, and half-brother of the late General Sir Arthur Cunynghame, G.C.B.; was born April 21, 1832, and educated at St. John's College, Oxford; married March 2, 1871, Annie Constance, daughter of Mr. Thomas Lane, of Moundsley Hall, Worcestershire, and leaves issue.

Captain W. L. O'Halloran, one of the earliest military settlers in South Australia, and for seventeen years Auditor-General of that colony, on July 15, in his eighty-fourth year. He was the sixth son of Major-General Sir Joseph O'Halloran, G.C.B., and Frances, daughter of Colonel Nicholas Bayly, M.P. for Anglesey, and brother of the first Earl of Uxbridge. He served at the siege and storm of Bhurtore (medal) in 1825-6, was on the Staff of the Saugor Division in 1828-9, and retired from the Army in 1840. Captain O'Halloran proceeded to South Australia in the same year, and bought a property near Adelaide. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1841, a member of the Board of Audit in 1843, private secretary to Governor Grey and Clerk of the Council in 1843, and Auditor-General in 1851, which position he resigned in 1868. He leaves two daughters and three sons, the eldest of whom is secretary of the Royal Colonial Institute.

THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS BEATRICE.



OSBORNE HOUSE ON THE WEDDING DAY.

THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS BEATRICE.

We published, on Monday morning, a Special Royal Wedding Number of two whole sheets, with an Extra Supplement, containing many Illustrations of the marriage of Princess Beatrice to Prince Henry of Battenberg, which took place on the previous Thursday at Whippingham Church, near Osborne House, Isle of Wight. The Illustrations comprised Portraits of the bride and bridegroom, of the bridesmaids, all Princesses and nieces of the bride, and of several of the bridegroom's family; views of Osborne, Whippingham, and Quarr Abbey, of Frogmore, and of Heiligenberg, near Darmstadt; Illustrations of the bridal dresses, of the jewels and lace, and of the wedding gifts; the scene of the nuptial ceremony at the altar, that of the Queen saluting the bride, and other incidents of this happy affair, with a sufficient historical, biographical, and descriptive account of all the matters concerned. We now present, in this week's current Number of our Journal, and in its Extra Supplement, our Artist's Sketches of the arrival of the bride at Whippingham Church, the preparations made in the church and churchyard for this grand occasion, the assemblage of distinguished and fashionable company, the departure of the newly-married couple after the ceremony, the entertainment of the Queen's guests on the lawn in front of Osborne House, and the illuminations displayed there in the evening of the wedding day. The joyful ceremonial solemnities and the subsequent festivities of that day were favoured with beautiful summer weather; and the pleasure

which is naturally derived from such an occasion was shared by many thousands of people, besides the invited guests of Royalty and the privileged spectators of the ceremony. So much interest has long been felt in Princess Beatrice, the Queen's youngest daughter and the last of her children, after the marriage of all her brothers and sisters, that we believe more popular sympathy was felt upon this occasion than at any other Royal Wedding since that of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Prince Henry of Battenberg has been scarcely at all known hitherto in England, though his brother, Prince Louis of Battenberg, who has served as an officer of our Royal Navy, and who is married to the Queen's grand-daughter, Princess Victoria of Hesse, lives in England; another brother, Prince Alexander, is the elected constitutional ruler of the new State of Bulgaria, ranking among the reigning Sovereigns of Europe. Their father, Prince Alexander of Hesse, is uncle to the Grand Duke of Hesse, who was the husband of our lamented Princess Alice; their mother is Princess of Battenberg in her own right, and her rank and title descend to her children. Prince Henry, who is an officer of the Emperor of Germany's Household Cavalry, was born Oct. 5, 1856, being six months older than Princess Beatrice. They will reside in England, and probably with the Queen, who has of late been accustomed to have Princess Beatrice for her constant companion. Her Majesty has created Prince Henry a Knight of the Garter, and has ordered that he shall be styled his Royal Highness, like Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, married to Princess Helena.

The wedding ceremony on Thursday week was performed at one o'clock, in the presence of all the members of the Royal family, except the Imperial Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, who could not leave Berlin, and of all the bridegroom's family, with the high officers of the Royal household, but without the Heralds. The Foreign Ambassadors were not there; but the Cabinet Ministers, several members of the late Government, and many of the nobility, came as invited visitors, the proceedings not having the character of a State affair. The Prince of Wales accompanied the Queen in the ceremony of "giving away" the bride. Her bridesmaids, all young girls, were the three daughters of the Prince of Wales, the three little daughters of the Duke of Edinburgh, two daughters of the Grand Duke and late Grand Duchess Alice of Hesse, and two daughters of Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, some of them quite little children. The bridegroom was supported by two of his brothers, Prince Alexander I. of Bulgaria and Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg. The whole of the Royal party and the Princes and Princesses, with their attendants, went from Osborne House to Whippingham Church in three processions of closed carriages, each carriage drawn by a pair of horses, except the last carriage, which contained the Queen and Princess Beatrice: this was drawn by four grey horses, and was accompanied by two equerries on horseback. Her Majesty and the bride were received at the gate of the churchyard by the Prince of Wales, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Vice-Chamberlain. A covered passage or temporary corridor,



SILVER TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE,
WEDDING GIFT OF THE LATE SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART., TO PRINCESS BEATRICE.

which is shown in one of our Illustrations, had been constructed in the churchyard from the lych-gate to the door of the church; on each side of this were ranged seats for privileged spectators, making a brilliant assembly of handsomely-dressed ladies and gentlemen; and there was a guard of honour of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders.

The interior of the church was decorated with lilies and white roses, and with wreaths of fern, arranged by the wife and daughter of the Rector of Whippingham; and the floor was laid with crimson cloth. The congregation was necessarily limited, on account of space, to about 200 persons, the front pews being occupied by the members of the Royal family. Five seats, of gold and velvet, were placed in front of the altar, for the Queen, the Princess of Wales, the Princess of Battenberg, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and Prince Alexander of Hesse. Her Majesty wore a dress of black silk and lace, with a crown of brilliants over her white cap, with a long tulle veil, and with a diamond necklace, the Koh-i-Noor and other jewels, and the blue ribbon of the Garter. The bride was attired in white satin, with Honiton lace and clusters of orange-flowers. The Princess of Wales was in white; the Prince of Wales wore a Field-Marshal's uniform with the Garter ribbon. The bridegroom was in the white uniform, with high boots, of the Prussian Guards.

The officiating clergymen were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Winchester, the Dean of Windsor, and the Rev. Canon Prothero, Rector of Whippingham. The Archbishop performed the actual marriage ceremony. When his Grace, addressing Prince Henry, asked, "Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy state of matrimony?" the Prince's response, "I will," could be heard from end to end of the church. "Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband? Wilt

thou obey him, and serve him, love, honour, and keep him in sickness and health; and, forsaking all other, keep thee only unto him, so long as ye both shall live?" inquired the Archbishop, and the Princess replied, audibly, but in a low tone, "I will." The responses both of bride and bridegroom throughout, though betraying some natural nervousness, were distinct, and excellently spoken. "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" asked the Archbishop. Then stepped forward the Queen, and gave away her beloved daughter. The Prince and Princess having been made man and wife, the ring duly placed upon the bride's finger, the blessing said, the 128th Psalm sung, the Prayer recited, and an admonition delivered by the Archbishop, Mendelssohn's anthem, "Oh, give thanks unto the Lord; praise Him all ye people," was given by the choir. The processions, merged into one, an unbroken line of Princesses and courtiers, filed out of the church, led by the young wife leaning upon the arm of her husband. The Queen, smiling and bowing graciously, walked slowly down the chancel, hand in hand with the Prince of Wales, to the sonorous strains of Mendelssohn's stately "Wedding March."

The scene at Osborne, after the ceremony, was that of a brilliant garden party, the guests being entertained in the marquee erected out of doors. From the south entrance abutting upon the lawn was a covered way, leading to a great oblong tent, decorated with palms, ferns, and flowers sent from the Royal stove-houses and gardens at Windsor. In the centre was a horse-shoe table where eighty guests lunched and dined, some of the company in levée dress and some in evening demi-toilette. On the lawns were two large tents, occupied by the band of the Marines, the other by that of the 93rd Highlanders. The music-tents faced the Queen's pavilion, where fifty of the more select of the wedding party, including the

inner circle and the family of the Queen, together with the bride and bridegroom, partook of luncheon. Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg then departed to Quarr Abbey, six miles from Osborne. The Queen's guests dined later in the day. From the Queen's private apartments a covered way, lined with flowers, led to the Royal pavilion; both the temporary banqueting-rooms were so arranged as to be accessible from the house without passing through the open air. At night the view from the north front of the brilliantly-illuminated palace was very beautiful. As the Royal and noble guests wandered in and out among the bronze statues, the air was sweet with the odour of the flower beds, and fresh with the scent of the neighbouring sea. In the centre of the great lawn rose a fountain hung with many-coloured lamps, and countless glow-worms of light were festooned from upright stanchions between the fountains. Upon the guard-ship and the Queen's yachts and a couple of gunboats the fireworks gleamed and paled, and died out in darkness; the sounds of laughter made pleasant echoes in the night, and strains of music from the bands mingled with the distant plash of oars plying upon the sea. The day, which had seen a very happy event, closed in the pleasantest manner for all those assembled at Osborne House.

Our Special Wedding Number contained Views of the house at Quarr Abbey, belonging to Lady Cochrane, and the Abbey ruins, from photographs by Messrs. Hughes and Mullins, of Ryde. The wedding cake given by the town of Liverpool was photographed by Messrs. Brown, Barnes, and Bell, of that town, and the address by Mr. D. Sutherland. We gave Illustrations of nearly all the wedding gifts. Among these is now added that of the wedding present from the venerable Jewish baronet Sir Moses Montefiore, sent a few days before his death; consisting of a massive silver tea and

coffee service, with tray. The monogram "H.B." is beautifully engraved on each article, and on the tray is the following inscription in Hebrew:—

"Many daughters have acted virtuously, but thou excellest them all." May He who dwelleth on high cause His light radiantly to shine on thy head. May joy and gladness meet thee; the voice of the bridegroom and the voice of the bride. May there be peace within thy walls and tranquillity within thy palaces, for now and for evermore, is the fervent prayer of him who reverentially bows down himself.

"MOSES MONTEFIORE, 5645 A.M."

Medals in silver and bronze have been struck, by order of the Queen, to commemorate the Royal marriage. The obverse of the medals bears the portraits of the bride and bridegroom; the reverse, the arms and coronets of the Prince and Princess, surrounded by laurel and oak leaves, and a ribbon bearing the date, "July 23, 1885." The medals are 2½ in. in diameter, and have been designed and executed by Mr. Allan Wyon, of Regent-street.

Messrs. Elkington and Co. supplied the silver-gilt mirror presented by the St. John Ambulance Association; the white marble and richly chased gold clock and candelabra, presented by Hindoo, Parsee, and Mohammedan residents in London; and the beautiful stand for a presentation wedding cake, described in our Special publication. Other wedding cakes were made for the Queen by Mr. Ponder, her Majesty's private confectioner, and by Messrs. Gunter. Mr. Pain devised and provided the fireworks in the grounds of Osborne House.

CITY ECHOES.

Numerous as are the demands upon the Money Market, the rate of discount remains very low—¾ to 1 per cent per annum. This is, however, some improvement upon recent experience, and the change is probably due to the increased confidence of investors as regards both new and old issues of the best class. The hot and reliable weather also has some influence, since it promotes holiday expenditure, and permits of all agricultural operations to be carried on with the greatest facility. But in most parts of the country rain is very much wanted. The general course of the Stock Markets is still favourable, American railway issues obtaining chief attention, because of the progress being made in the settlement of the North Shore difficulty.

The new Egyptian Loan is announced. It is for £9,000,000, bears 3 per cent interest, and is offered at 95½. It is guaranteed by all the Powers concerned in Egypt; but, while it is cheap as compared with Consols, it must seem dear to most other markets; and the bulk of the issue will no doubt be placed here.

Railway dividends succeed each other with customary rapidity. It was the Great Eastern rate which was ¾ per cent per annum, and not the Great Western, as erroneously stated last week. The North-Eastern directors have decided upon 5½, as compared with 6½; and, as 6 was looked for, the stock has been flat. The London and South-Western are to pay 3½, as against 4½, while 4 was expected. The Lancashire and Yorkshire dividend is 3½, against 4, while 3½ was looked for.

Unsatisfactory as these rates are, they do not equal the experience of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway stockholders. In the case of this company, the dividend on the preference stock for the year to June 30 is made up to but £3 5s. per cent; while not since for the year 1877-8 has it been so low, and in the meantime it has been £4 5s. To the extent of £36,000, the falling-off is due to traffic, and £12,500 for the half-year is withheld by the South-Eastern Company under circumstances which are the subject of legal steps. Additional arbitration preference stock has since been issued, so that to maintain the present reduced rate of dividend there will need to be a large increase in the revenue.

As to the agitation for something like a fusion of this company and the South-Eastern and Brighton Companies, the directors believe complete amalgamation to be the only remedy. They evidently strongly disapprove relinquishing control upon conditions capable of reinterpretation; and they point to the present dispute with the South-Eastern Company as justifying this opinion.

The reduced dividends of the Atlantic Cable Companies have already been noticed, and the reports since issued and meetings held do not afford any ground for looking for a return of the usual degree of prosperity. The new cables have, it is pointed out, added nothing to the business to be divided between the companies, so that the reduction of the tariff to 1s. 8d. per word has only had the effect of further reducing the result of what business there is to divide. The directors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company have been in the habit of putting £150,000 aside every year towards renewals, and there is now a fund of £788,331. In 1885 and 1886 it is proposed to put aside only £100,000 a year, and in subsequent years a still further reduction is looked forward to.

Like some of the other large metropolitan banking companies, the London and County have reduced their dividend; it being, for the past half-year, 20 per cent per annum, as compared with 22. The Capital and Counties Bank is to absorb the Gloucestershire Banking Company (Limited).

The report of the London Financial Association shows that the Alexandra Palace and estate stand in the company's books as worth £405,296, and the railway properties of the company are valued at £1,055,936. Both investments are without profit.

What is known as Leeman's Act prohibits the dealing in bank shares, except on account of those who really have them to sell or really intend to acquire them, and, to secure this, it is made compulsory to give the numbers of the shares bought and sold. The object was to prevent speculative raids with the view of exciting panic amongst shareholders and depositors; and the Act certainly does that, but it also so greatly impedes business that it has come to be ignored in the Stock Exchange. A recent lawsuit has elicited a judgment that transactions without the limitations required by the Act are invalid, and may be repudiated. The subject has been brought before the committee of the Stock Exchange, and they have decided to take no steps, so now brokers, clients, and dealers must conform to the Act, and no holder will be able to sell until he can find a buyer who desires to really invest in the shares. What use the dealer can be under such circumstances is not easy to see.

T. S.

A meeting of American citizens resident in London was held last Saturday, at the residence of the United States Minister, in Lowndes-square, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most desirable way of manifesting their respect for the memory of the late General Grant. A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

Mr. Forster, M.P., presided last Saturday over a number of gentlemen interested in South Africa, who assembled at breakfast in the Westminster Palace Hotel. The right hon. gentleman made a long speech on the subject in question, and it was afterwards agreed that an interview should be asked with the Colonial Secretary, to press upon him the necessity of fulfilling the responsibilities incurred by the Order of Council of Jan. 27, and also of establishing a British Protectorate in Zululand.

HISTORY OF THE GOODWOOD CUP.

The Cup is some sort of silver trophy (whether cup or shield), value 300 sovs. (added to a sweepstakes). The history of the Goodwood Cup is the history of preparing a rod for our own backs, of the encouragement we have given to foreign competitors, and of the development exhibited by foreign thoroughbreds, as they gradually worked their way to equality, intermittent rather than continuous, with our own. The foreigners naturally tried their prentice hand at the Goodwood Cup first and with most persistence, for its conditions (allowing a stone or more to "foreigners," and something under three stone to pure "Arabs") were especially favourable to them. The Cup was first run for in 1825, and in 1830 it was notable for the number of good horses that ran for it, when William the Fourth, heir to his expensive Majesty George IV., started his "whole fleet," to use his own words, and was first, second, and third, with Fleur-de-lis, Zingane, and The Colonel, having Green Mantle, Glenartney, and Tranby (one of the horses ridden in "Squire" Osbaldeston's famous match) behind them; but, to speak under correction, it was not until 1836 that a horse came out to take advantage of the opportunity afforded to sons of "Arabs"; this was Khytan (by the "Arab" called Harlequin), who did not get so much as a place. And, to speak once more under correction, it was not until 1840 that a foreigner ran a horse for the trophy; this was the Duke of Orleans, who ran Beggarman, an English horse, which won. The next year, 1841, the Duke of Orleans started, besides Beggarman again, a French-bred horse, Nautilus, and the Anglo-Frenchman, Lord H. Seymour, started another French-bred horse, Oakstick, but none of the three obtained a place; nor was Mr. Lichtwald, a notorious German, more fortunate with his English horse, Hyllus. In 1843, however, Mr. Lichtwald won with Hyllus, no foreigner having run in 1842, and a French mare, Dansomanie, was not placed. In 1844 Little Vivian (by the "Arab" Orelia) could not get a place, and a French Company failed to score with a horse called Camélion, apparently bred abroad (by Prince Frederic of Prussia in 1836). In 1845 Baron N. De Rothschild ran Drummer, son of Langar and Hornet (imported into France in 1840 or thereabouts, where Drummer died in 1847), but did not obtain a place. In 1846 there was no "foreigner"; but in 1847 an "aged" Arab, Monarch by name, carrying only 5 st. 4 lb., was beaten away completely when he had gone but a mile and a half. In 1848 Baron Maltzahn ran second to Van Tromp with Armin, foaled in Germany; and Fitz-Emilius, bred in France, ran but was not placed. In 1849 two horses bred in France, Chicaneur, by Master Wags, and Juggler, by Physician, brought up the rear; and in 1850 Count Octavian Kinsky, whose family name has since become more celebrated among us, ran Maria Mont, bred in Austria, but did not obtain a place. In 1851 Count Hahn and Baron Maltzahn were unplaced with Montez and War Horse, both "bred on the Continent"; and in 1852 M. Aumont was unplaced with Hervine, about the best mare ever bred in France up to that time. But the foreigners were now beginning to "burn," and in 1853 an unwanted sight was seen. The field contained three "foreigners"; there was Zephyr, bred in Germany, and there were Jouvence and Hervine, both bred in France, and the French pair were first and second, beating such horses as Kingston, who was third, Muscovite, who was fourth, and Weatherage, to say nothing of Ambrose, who could beat Stockwell "at home." Thus, M. Lupin, owner of Jouvence and owner of Xaintrailles in this present year, had the honour of being the first to show his compatriots the way to victory; but he failed to repeat the exhibition next year with Valeria, to whom Virago, of the same age, gave a stone and a half and any amount of beating. In 1855, however, Baron N. De Rothschild, champion of the French, "illustrated" himself by winning the cup with the French-bred Barocino, beating such "illustrations" as Oulston, Rataplan, and Lord of the Isles; and what more particularly flattered French vanity was that Barocino started first favourite at short odds. In 1856 M. Aumont could only get third with Monarque; but in 1857, when the Americans put in an appearance with Pryor (or Prior) and Priorese, Count F. De Lagrange, at his first time of asking, won with the said Monarque, the "Americans" were nowhere, and another "Frenchman," Florin, shared that vague position with them. No fewer than three horses fell in the race of 1857, and that occurrence may or may not have affected the result. In 1858, neither Count De Lagrange, with his French-bred Ventre-Saint-Gris, nor Mr. Ten Broeck, with his American-bred Charleston, could do any good; but in 1859 Mr. Ten Broeck ran a bad third with Priorese, beating, oddly enough, the subsequently great American sire, Leamington, but was as far from the mark with his other American-bred candidate, Woodburn, as the Count was with Mdlle. De Chantilly and Union Jack, both bred in France. In 1860, out of eight candidates, no fewer than four were "foreigners," Baron De Rothschild's Gustave and Count De Lagrange's Zouave, both bred in France, and Mr. Ten Broeck's Starke and Optimist, both bred in America; but, though they ran second, third, and fourth with Gustave, Zouave, and Starke, the English-bred Sweet-sauce was ten lengths too good for the best of them. In 1861, there were again four "foreigners," the field being more numerous by one, and this time the American Starke won by a head, the American Optimist being third by three lengths behind The Wizard, who gave four pounds and two years to the former and a stone but nothing else to the latter; Count De Lagrange and M. Aumont "took a back-seat" with Mon Etoile and Royalieu, both bred in France. Next year the American Umpire, who had been so suspiciously regarded, without a cause, from his first appearance at two years of age, was the only "foreigner" in the race, and he was of no use; but in 1863 we find the French-bred La Touques, who had all but beaten The Ranger for the Grand Prix de Paris, running second, carrying the same weight as the winner, an English-bred three-year-old, though the Duke of Beaufort's "pure Barb," Mazagan by name and "aged" in years, takes the usual big allowance with the usual result of a handsome beating; and in 1864 the "Frenchman" Dollar, carrying full weight, wins M. Lupin his second Goodwood Cup, and foreshadows the complete success of unfavoured foreigners in the years to come, of Flageolet in 1873, and of Kinseem in 1878. That the Goodwood Cup has been an unqualified success is not to be maintained. It certainly remains a fashionable fixture, and it will probably for a long while, if not for ever, retain its prestige as an excuse for a little excitement and a great display of millinery. But it has undoubtedly fallen off as a race, and it has not been employed to any great extent for the purpose which it was clearly intended to serve, of enabling the enthusiastic friends of the pure Arab to put their amiable theories to practical proof. From 1865 to 1885 the fields have gone on decreasing in number, irregularly no doubt, but surely; and such animals as ran this year, besides Dresden China, Madame Du Barry, Friday, and even Border Minstrel, recorded as late winners (though St. Simon, the winner last year, was one of the old sort), do not recall the palmy days of the Goodwood Cup with Fleur-de-lis, Priam, Glencoe, Harkaway, &c. The explanation, of course, is easy; the race takes place at a time when the best horses have been "run through" and their relative

superiority so established that further competition would be labour in vain, and besides, if it should be urged that so it always was, yet in these days of lavish prizes, there is more opportunity and more attractive "metal" elsewhere. But an explanation, however unexceptionable, is no consolation for a melancholy fact. As for the trials of "Arabs" by means of the race for the Goodwood Cup, one would almost as soon expect to see a hippopotamus among the field as a pure Barb, Turk, or Arab, which is all the more singular, and at the same time significant, in that the French have never ceased to cultivate the "pure" breed on a pretty extensive scale, and among ourselves, for some few years past, enterprising gentlemen have been importing the "real article," and enthusiastic writers, including an ex-professor of poetry at Oxford, have been puffing it with effusion. Yet about the last "pure Barb" that ever made an exhibition of himself in the race for the Goodwood Cup was old Mazagan some twenty years ago. During that interval the Goodwood Cup has not been a very exciting or memorable event (except when Shannon won with 50 to 1 against her), unless it be worthy of notice that out of only three runners in 1873, two, Favonius and Cremorne, had won the Derby in their day and were beaten, Cremorne being "quite another horse," in a canter by Flageolet; and that in 1880, when there were but two runners, Dresden China and Chippendale, the race was "clocked" to have been run in several seconds over six minutes for the two miles and a half. But then, by means of "tactics," a race over the St. Leger course (a mile and three quarters) has been known to take about a quarter of an hour. If "clocking" were of any account, it would be worth while to remark that in America four-year-olds (as Chippendale and Dresden China were) have been "clocked" to do two miles and a half in less than four minutes and a half.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Mr. Mapleson's brief season closed last Saturday evening with "Il Trovatore," in which Madame Patti sustained the part of Leonora with grand effect. This closing performance possessed a special interest as having completed the twenty-fifth season of Madame Patti's uninterrupted association with the establishment. It was in 1861 that she first appeared here, and by her performance as Amina in "La Sonnambula" at once gained a great success, that has been continually enhanced to a degree scarcely equalled by any other operatic singer. In dramatic power and versatility she has made large advances in recent years, while still retaining all the charm of former seasons. In oratorio music Madame Patti has also been greatly successful, having proved her capacity for religious expression on various occasions, including Birmingham Festivals and Crystal Palace Handel Festivals. Her reception was of the most enthusiastic kind, and her performance, vocal and dramatic, proved that she is still in the plenitude of her powers. The cast of "Il Trovatore" also included an excellent rendering of Azucena by Mdlle. Macvitz, and some effective singing by Signor Giannini as Manrico, and Signor De Anna as the Count di Luna. After the termination of the opera, Mr. Mapleson read a complimentary address to Madame Patti previous to the presentation to her of a valuable diamond bracelet, purchased with the proceeds of subscriptions to the Patti testimonial fund. The National Anthem, in which Madame Patti took part, closed a memorable evening. After the performances were over, an outside demonstration took place, the prima donna being escorted to her hotel by enthusiastic crowds.

The season just ended began on June 20, and has included repetitions of several of Madame Patti's well-known performances, she having added to her previously extensive repertoire the character of Carmen, in Bizet's opera. The occasional co-operation of Madame Sculchi has been a valuable feature, as was the re-appearance of Signor Del Puente as the Toreador, in "Carmen." M. Engel has appeared in several tenor parts, that of Don José, in "Carmen," having been his most successful effort, this character having also been effectively rendered by Signor Garulli.

Signor Arditi exercised the office of conductor with his well-known zeal and skill.

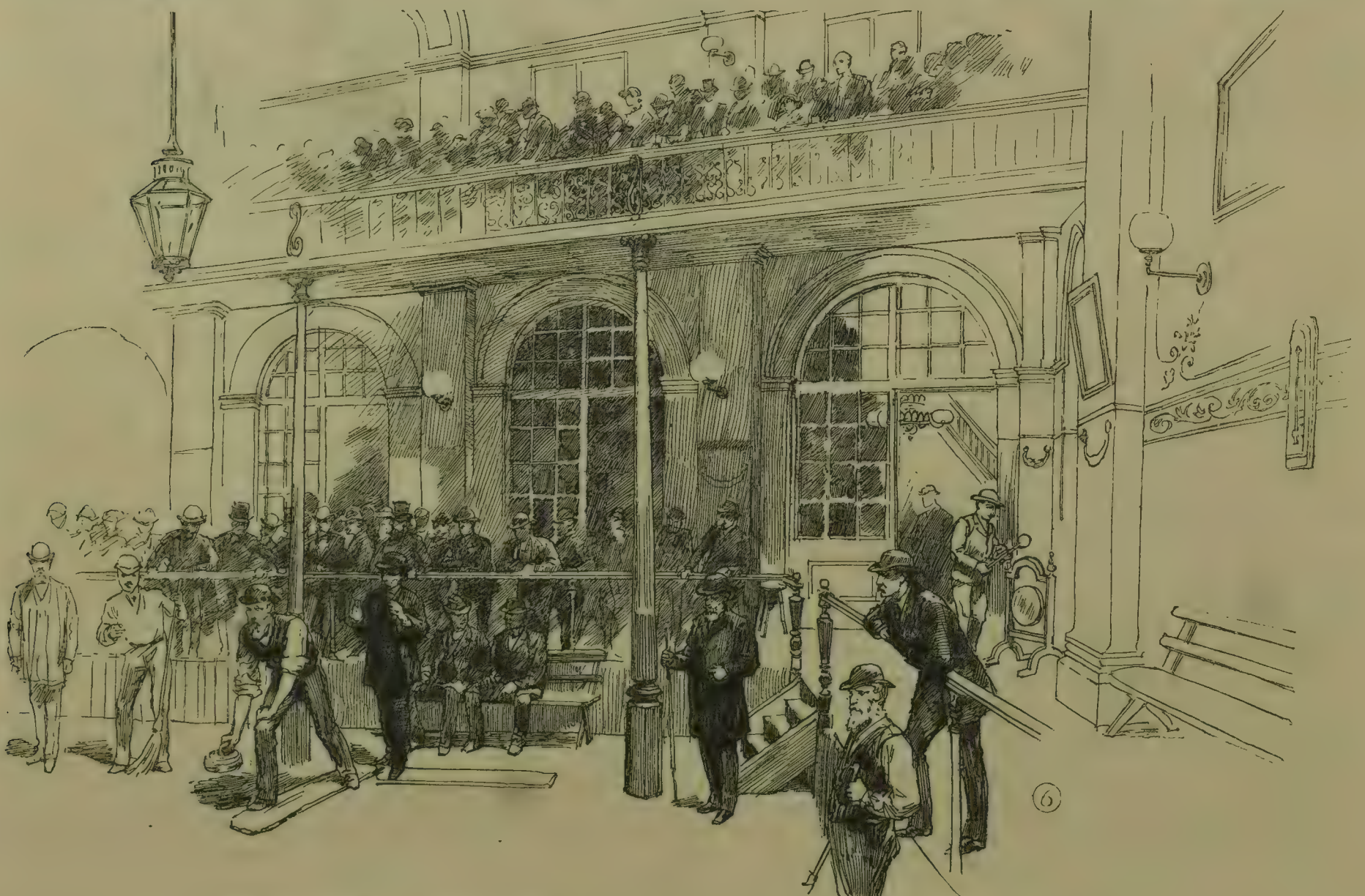
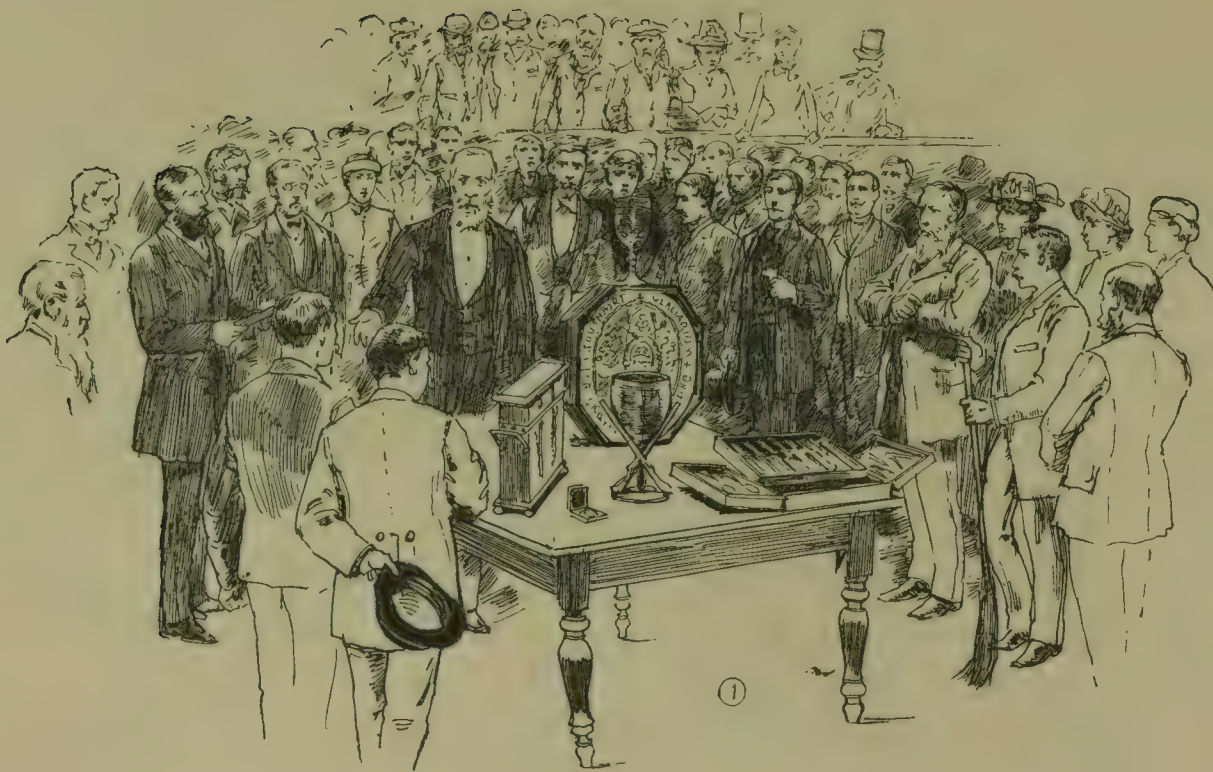
We have already given an outline of the arrangements for the Chester Musical Festival, which took place last week. The specialty of the occasion was the new oratorio, "Daniel," composed by Dr. J. C. Bridge, organist of Chester Cathedral. The work consists of twenty numbers, including an orchestral introduction and a prelude to the second part, and recitatives, vocal solo pieces, and choruses. There is some very effective writing in the oratorio, which was favourably received. It had previously been performed as the exercise for the composer's degree at Oxford. The solo vocalists at Chester were Misses Anna Williams and Hilda Wilson, as the narrators; Mr. Maas as Daniel, and Mr. Santley as the King. The other works performed in the cathedral during the three days' festival were Gounod's "Redemption," a motet by Bach, an organ concerto by Handel, an overture by Mr. E. H. Thorne, scored from an organ piece; "St. Paul," and the "Messiah," which closed the proceedings on the evening of yesterday (Friday) week. Miscellaneous concerts of secular music were given in the Music-Hall on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Besides the vocalists already named, Madame Patey and Mr. Buxton contributed to the performances, which were ably conducted by Dr. J. C. Bridge; Dr. J. F. Bridge (organist of Westminster Abbey) having performed the concerto.

The Carl Rosa Opera Company gave an excellent performance of the English version of M. Massenet's "Manon" at the Crystal Palace on Thursday week, when the title-character was sustained by Madame Marie Roze, as at Liverpool and in London, and that of the Chevalier Des Grieux by Mr. B. McGuckin, as at Liverpool, the part having been assigned to Mr. Maas when the opera was produced at Drury-Lane Theatre last May. Last week's performance at the Crystal Palace was a generally efficient one, both in its musical and its stage details.

Mr. Malcolm Lawson gave an interesting performance at Prince's Hall, last week, of a selection of "Songs of the North," mostly arranged by him from Scottish melodies.

The annual distribution of prizes to students of the Royal Academy of Music took place at St. James's Hall on Friday, last week, the awards having been distributed by Lady Aberdeen. The distribution was preceded by some part-songs sung by the choir, and an address from the Principal, Sir G. A. Macfarren, Lord Aberdeen having delivered an address at the close of the proceedings.

On the evening of the same day Madame Adelina Patti presented the prizes to successful pupils of the London Academy of Music. The proceedings commenced with a well-executed violin solo and good singing by pupils. Dr. Wylde, the Principal, then introduced Madame Patti, with some felicitous remarks, and that accomplished artist presented the awards—numerous gold and other medals, and Associates' diplomas—to instrumentalists, vocalists, and students of harmony. The proceedings closed with Balfe's operetta, "The Sleeping Queen," excellently rendered by pupils of the Academy.



1. Distribution of the prizes. 2. Hurrah for Bolton! 3. The Aim. 4. "Just a nip!" 5. Delivered. 6. The last stone.

GRAND CURLING-MATCH AT SOUTHPORT.

The Scottish national pastime of "curling," a famous ancient sport, in which great skill is often displayed, has usually been performed on the ice in winter; but the Glaciarium, or skating-rink, at Southport, a favourite seaside place on the Lancashire coast, was found to afford no bad substitute during four days of last week. Real ice is here produced, in summer, by scientific means. The Royal Caledonian Curling Club, which has affiliated to it local clubs at Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Preston, Blackburn, Bolton, Wigan, and other towns in the north of England, visited Southport, and there held its eleventh annual tournament, with a competition for the Holden Challenge Shield. Twenty-four different clubs, ten from Scotland, contended for the Challenge Shield, beginning their play on Tuesday morning. As few of our English readers are likely to understand the game, we will here quote an approved description of the manner in which it is usually played, in winter, on the ice in Scotland. The players, having formed two opposing sides, set to work sweeping and scraping the ice, and forming a rink. First, a ring of 7 ft. diameter is drawn. This is generally known as "the hoose." An inner ring, 4 ft. in diameter, is then made for the purpose of letting the players know at any time what stones are lying nearest to the centre. Inside the latter ring there is another circle, 2½ ft. in diameter, in the centre of which is the "potlid," or "tee," of the diameter of an average-sized curling-stone. From the centre of the "tee" all winners are marked. Thirty-eight yards off another set of rings is drawn of similar size. Then at right angles to the central line between the two, and seven yards off, "hog scores" are formed, failing to cross which stones played purposely slow or otherwise are removed from the ice. An imaginary sweeping score crosses both rings or houses, and not till a stone has crossed this line are the members of the side opposed to the player entitled to sweep the ice, unless it is before one of their own stones, struck and impelled forward by the stone just played. In the latter case every effort is made to get the stone into the "hoose" where it may count as a shot. Should it happen that a stone pass s the "tee," brooms are at once plied by the members of the opposing side in order that it may be taken completely out of the counting-ring, or too far back to prove of use. Much of the excitement of the game is derived from the sweeping, as in numerous cases it is sometimes all but impossible to judge the rate at which the stone is travelling. When apparently delivered with too little force the sweepers will rush forward to mid-ice (the sweeping boundary), but dare not ply their brooms until they get the word from the guiding skip, who cries at them, "Scoop it up!" Throughout the "bonspiel," which generally consists of twenty-one heads, the hills resound with shouts of "Weel played!" "Weel laid down, Sir!" from the skip to the player; then cries to the knights of the besom to "Scoop him up." Now and then the player is requested to "wick and curl in," that is, cannon off an outlying shot, and, by means of a twist applied to the stone in delivery, which brings about the same effect as "side" or "screw" at billiards, work into the centre, which cannot be directly reached, owing to the shots which lie in front. It is from this "curl" or twist that the name of the pastime is derived. Without going into particulars of the four-days' play at Southport, it may be sufficient to say that about twenty matches were played, each between two rival teams, with four men in each team, representing the various local clubs; and that the final contest for the Challenge Shield was between the Lancashire



SERGEANT BULMER, 2ND LINCOLNSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.
WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON.

town of Bolton and Drummond Castle, in Scotland. The victory was won by the Bolton men, scoring 18 against the 16 made by Drummond Castle; the names of the Bolton players, apparently Scotchmen, were R. M'Nabb (skip), P. Halliday, G. Guthrie, and J. Boyd. The shield and other prizes were distributed by Mr. J. Livingston, vice-president of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club, which held its annual meeting next day, and was entertained at a public dinner.

Bearing the simple title "Draught," Mr. William Philipson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has published a small but thoroughly practical work on the draught of carriages. It is issued under the sanction of the Company of Coach and Coach-Harness Makers, being their first prize essay, and John Kemp and Co., of Cannon-street, are the publishers.

Rapid progress has been made towards the formation of the projected new street from Piccadilly-circus to that part of Oxford-street which is not many steps from the British Museum. The visible progress has been in the pulling down of more than half a mile of houses in the direct line of the street, besides of no inconsiderable amount of smaller adjacent streets and courts.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

This year's meeting will be memorable chiefly for a continuance of fine weather. There was an interesting contest for the Kolapore Cup between four teams at 200, 500, and 600 yards. The team of the mother country won the cup with 650. Guernsey made 639, Jersey 612, and Canada 597. The United Service Challenge Cup was won by the Volunteers with a score of 674, the Army scoring 611, followed by the Navy, the yeomanry, and the militia. For the Chancellor's Challenge Plate, Oxford made 610, against 606 scored by Cambridge; but one of the Oxford team was disqualified for light pull of trigger, and though Cambridge wished to shoot again the council would not permit this, but awarded them the plate. The Elcho Shield was won by England, by a majority of six points over Scotland and twenty over Ireland. The scores were—England 1574, Scotland 1568, and Ireland 1554. The Ashburton Challenge Shield was shot for by teams from sixteen public schools, and was won by Clifton, with 430 points: Marlborough scored 420, Eton 419, and Winchester 408. The Spencer Cup was taken by Vogel, of the Charterhouse; and the Cadets' Challenge Trophy by Marlborough. The Inter-Regimental Yeomanry Cup was won by the Ayrshire Yeomanry. The contests for the Loyd-Lindsay prizes were watched with keen interest by large numbers of spectators. The first prize was taken by mounted men of the 2nd Devon Volunteers, who scored 117. The second prize was awarded to the second division of the Border Mounted Rifles, with a score of 116; the first squad of the Border Rifles were next with a score of 93. The Royal Cambridge Challenge Shield was won by a detachment of the 15th Hussars. At five o'clock last Saturday, in the presence of a great crowd, prizes won during the meeting were presented by Countess Spencer. Many of the victorious marksmen were loudly cheered, especially Sergeant Bulmer, of the 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Volunteers, winner of the Queen's Prize, whose portrait is given in this Number of our Journal. He is a native of Spalding, who was educated at the Philological School in London, and was apprenticed to an ironmonger, but has latterly been a farmer; this is only his second year at Wimbledon.

The portrait of Sergeant Bulmer is copied from one figure in a group of Volunteer Riflemen photographed by Mr. C. J. Palmer, of Harrow-road, London.

TWO QUARTERLIES.

Besides articles of mainly professional interest, the *Church Quarterly Review* has important papers on the so-called Hittite inscriptions of Western Asia, throwing a good deal of cold water on some over-hasty inferences; on the history of the English yeomanry, dwelling on the great change for the better effected in the condition of the free labourers by the black death in the middle of the fourteenth century, and the subsequent reaction from the introduction of sheep-farming; and on the falsification of Papal Bulls. An article on the Revised Version of the Old Testament gives the history and grounds of the undertaking, reserving criticism for a later period.

The *Scottish Review* has a remarkable article by a Canadian, advocating Imperial federation; a vigorously sketched gallery of political portraits; an able defence of the claims of Thomas à Kempis to the authorship of the "Imitation"; an account of Christian Antiquities at Athens; and the usual admirable abstract of the leading foreign periodicals.



THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS BEATRICE: ILLUMINATIONS AT OSBORNE ON THE WEDDING NIGHT.

THE CHURCH.

Dr. Kelly, formerly Bishop of Newfoundland, has been appointed Coadjutor Bishop of Moray and Ross.

Earl Fitzwilliam has promised a subscription of £1000 towards a fund proposed to be raised for founding an Anglican bishopric at Wakefield.

The Bishop of Rochester has decided not to hold any diocesan conference this year. The Bishop will, however, early in the autumn hold a visitation and deliver his charge.

The Bishop of London on Sunday preached for the first time in the City at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, on behalf of the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants. There was a large congregation, including the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. The sermon immediately followed the anthem.

The preachers at Westminster Abbey during the month of August are as follow:—Aug. 2, the Rev. F. L. Boyd, Vicar of Teddington; Aug. 9, Rev. T. Hayward Joyce, Vicar of Harrow; Aug. 16, Rev. J. H. Cheadle, Minor Canon; Aug. 23, Rev. Canon Mason, Rector of Allhallows, Barking; Aug. 30, Rev. G. Price, Minor Canon. Dr. Westcott, as Canon in Residence, will preach, at the three p.m. service on Sundays, a course of sermons on the Epistle to the Hebrews.

The Ven. Archdeacon Richardson, of Southwark, opened last Saturday afternoon a Church Home for Aged Poor the outcome of the Royal Victoria Hall Sunday evening mission services, which have now been carried on for four years. The Bishop of Rochester heads the movement as president, Archdeacon Richardson as chairman of the committee, and Mr. Alfred Sargant as the hon. secretary and conductor of the services.

The annual meeting of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation was held on Tuesday at the offices, Southampton-street, Strand. The chair was occupied by the Rev. James Browell. Dr. Pigott read the report, which stated that the objects of the corporation were neither to pension nor to pauperise, but to assist the clergy and their families in times of sickness, bereavement, or other temporary distress. During the past year the income of the corporation had increased, the subscriptions being £1894, as against £1865 in the preceding year; the donations, £3658, as against £2552; and the collections, £686, as against £421. Legacies alone had fallen off, being £170, as against £329. The amount of money grants made was £7347, as against £6631 in the past year.

Parcels not exceeding 7 lb. in weight will be received at any post office in the United Kingdom for transmission to Malta.

A show of carnations, picotées, and begonias, with several supplementary exhibits, was held on Tuesday in the conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington.

The handsome block of new buildings erected by the Governors of the Newbury Grammar School in the outskirts of that town, at a cost of about £7000, was opened on Tuesday, in the presence of a numerous company.

The City Press states that the committee to whom it was referred to consider the desirability of forming a fine-art gallery in the City will report to the Common Council in favour of the proposal, and will present a scheme embodying the necessary details.

The Committee of the House of Lords, presided over by Earl Beauchamp, have unanimously passed the Corporation Tower Bridge Bill, with the scheme of which, including architectural, engineering, and working details, they expressed themselves satisfied.

Lord Justice Fry submitted to Convocation of the University of London, on Tuesday, the report of the committee appointed to consider the proposals for establishing a teaching University in London. No decision was arrived at, and Convocation adjourned to November.

It is stated that a proposal has been made to reconstruct the whole of the offices for the permanent staff at the Guildhall, and to erect a new chamber for the Court of Aldermen. This, together with the new council chamber, will amount almost to the rebuilding of the Guildhall. The scheme will involve an expenditure of a sum little short of £150,000.

On the opening day of the Goodwood Meeting Mr. Abington won the Craven Stakes with Brave, Mr. J. Hanbury the Hakenaker Stakes with Ishtar, Mr. J. H. Houldsworth the Richmond Stakes with Sunrise, Baron De Rothschild the Goodwood Plate with Lavaret, Mr. Cumberland the Drayton High Weight Handicap with Albert Melville, the Duke of Westminster the Ham Stakes with Kendal and the Gratwicke Stakes with Metal.

A concert given to prove the pure and brilliant quality of the Lachenal concertina afforded much gratification to the large audience in the music-room of the International Inventions Exhibition last Tuesday evening. It is a wonder that this melodious instrument does not become quite the fashion. The rich and dulcet tones of the concertina were most skillfully produced by Madame Debenham, who played fantasias from Gounod, Rossini, and Meyerbeer, with consummate ease, and was deservedly applauded, with Madlle. Alice Debenham, the clever young pianoforte accompanist.

NEW BOOKS.

Students of history and of literature have long ago come to the conviction that Lord Macaulay, while one of the most brilliant of writers, is by no means to be always relied upon for accuracy. He is a consummate literary artist, and his love of art too often interferes with the love of truth. Years ago, it may be remembered, Mr. Paget exposed a number of the historian's errors; but no more scathing charge of "literary murder" has been brought against him than that lately published by his friend Sir James Fitzjames Stephen. *The Story of Nuncomar and the Impeachment of Sir Elijah Impey*, 2 vols. (Macmillan and Co.), is an elaborate and eminently judicial argument, written with what the author calls "tedious minuteness." We need not quarrel with the term. The work will attract few readers; but they will be readers for whom the early years of English rule in India, present subjects of no common interest. For many a day the hanging of Nuncomar for forgery has cast a cloud on the memory of Hastings; while Impey, the Judge who sentenced him, has been stigmatised by Macaulay as one of the vilest of mankind. "No other such Judge," he wrote, "has dishonoured the English ermine since Jeffries drank himself to death in the Tower," and he accuses him of putting Nuncomar to death in order to save Hastings. Never was a worse charge raised against a public official, or one which has so little ground to rest upon. Sir James Stephen, after a careful study of original documents, arrives at the decision that Macaulay's accusations of Impey are "wholly unjust." The writer sees as little ground, from his general character, to believe him guilty of the crimes imputed to him as to suspect any of his own colleagues of such enormities; and a full examination of the tremendous charges brought against him by Macaulay leads to the belief that he should be honourably acquitted. The animosity against Impey was first entertained by Francis, the supposed author of Junius; and for this there were personal reasons. "His pertinacious and undying animosity infected Burke"; Fox, also, and Wilberforce took the same side, and the iniquity of Sir Elijah Impey became, by degrees, a Whig tradition. "I am sorry for him," Sir James Stephen writes; "I believe him to have been quite innocent; but this book will be read by hardly anyone, and Macaulay's paragraph will be read with delighted conviction by several generations. So long as he is remembered at all, poor Impey will stand in a posthumous pillory as a corrupt Judge and a judicial murderer." It is to be feared that these words are true, and that the partisanship of a brilliant master of rhetoric will carry more weight with the public than the impartial decision of an eminent Judge.

Noticeable features of *The Antiquary: a Magazine devoted to the Study of the Past*, vol. xi. (Elliot Stock), are the quality of the print, paper, and binding. Periodical literature rarely receives such generous treatment, and for the most part the contents of the volume justify its handsome appearance. Many of the articles will attract readers who are not antiquarians, and it is difficult to open on a page that does not contain interesting facts or suggestive comments. The papers on Evelyn and Locke, on Landor and Johnson, have a sound literary flavour. There are articles on English sports and pastimes, on cannibalism and sacrifice, on historical events associated with London, on English rebellions, on church walks in England, and on a variety of other topics which anyone who cares at all for the acquisition of knowledge will take up with curiosity. The illustrations that are designed to illustrate the text fulfil their purpose; and, in addition to its outward and literary attractiveness, there is a business look about the work which augurs well for the future. An elaborate attack on certain statements of Mr. J. C. Jeaffreson, partly for his mistakes and partly for his language, can scarcely have been read with equanimity by that gentleman.

The taste for antiquities may be indulged also by the reader of *Old Scottish Customs, Local and General*, by E. J. Guthrie (Hamilton Adams). The volume is a small one, but it is the fruit of much reading and research. Considerable information appears also to be given from personal knowledge, and the form in which the book is compiled makes it eminently readable. Marriage and funeral customs, games and sports, the doings of fairies, and superstitious habits and beliefs, some of which abound in Scotland even to this day, are genially described by Mr. Guthrie. He would have made his work, perhaps, more complete and attractive if he had shown, as in several instances he might have done, how skilfully country customs were made use of by Sir Walter Scott in his incomparable novels. The festival of the popinjay, for instance, is turned to good account in "Old Mortality," and Scott tells us that, in his time, it was still practised in Ayrshire. There is no index to Mr. Guthrie's volume, but we think we are correct in saying that the sport is only mentioned once, and then without any allusion to Scott's description of it. Who does not remember, too, the "Great Magician's" allusion to St. Fillan's Spring, and the poetical use made of the Fiery Cross in "The Lady of the Lake"? But Mr. Guthrie gives his anecdotes and illustrations without caring to recollect how many of them are associated with literature. He does, however, recall Edie Ochiltree and the "Antiquary" in mentioning the privileged beggars known as the King's Bedesmen or Blue Gowns.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

The Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery are able in their twenty-eighth annual report to give a good account of their stewardship. The annual grant of which they have the disposal is modest enough, but the opportunities for making acquisitions which satisfy all the required conditions are few and far between. It is, therefore, a matter of real regret that the trustees should not be permitted to accumulate the amounts unexpended in any years in order to have within their immediate reach the means of purchasing any particularly valuable work, which would otherwise escape them. For example, it seems that during last year less than £145 was expended in the purchase of pictures. Of these, Hickel's life-size portrait of Charles James Fox, seated in a garden, is amongst the most interesting. The idea of Charles' "black collier" is well conveyed in the shaggy black eyebrows and broad figure of the great orator. Another interesting work is Aikman's portrait of John, second Duke of Argyll, who served with distinction under Marlborough in the Low Countries, subsequently drove the Pretender out of Scotland, and well known to all readers of Scott's "Heart of Midlothian." The remaining purchases include an unfinished portrait of Thackeray by Samuel Lawrence, and one of the Hon. Robert Boyle, a joint founder or projector of the Royal Society, who received from Charles II. the somewhat anomalous post of Governor of the Corporation for Propagating the Gospel in New England. The first Earl Cowper, twice Lord Chancellor, Sir Charles Wheatstone, the electrician, and Dr. Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London, the friend of Hannah More and William Wilberforce, complete the list of purchases.

The donations, in addition to Hickel's "House of Commons," already described, include the portraits of H. Fuseli, R.A., by Opie, and of Captain Morris, the well-known "Anacreontic" song-writer and boon companion of the Prince Regent; busts of Sir William Stirling-Maxwell and the Hon. Mrs. Norton; miniatures of Sir Henry Lawrence, the defender of Lucknow, and of Sir Arthur Wellesley (Duke of Wellington), apparently taken about 1805, and given by him to a private in the Grenadier Guards.

The necessity for the removal of the National Portrait Gallery to safer quarters is strongly insisted upon by the trustees in their report; and it seems that the Government have at length decided to take some precautions. The question of the site on which the new building will be erected has not, so far, been mooted; but, before any irrevocable decision is taken, we sincerely trust that South Kensington will not be considered the only possible neighbourhood. It seems to us that a gallery essentially commemorative of England's worthies should find a place near the spot where the statesmen distinguished themselves, and the heroes and their poets are interred. Surely it will be possible to find somewhere in the neighbourhood of Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament sufficient ground on which to erect a building worthy of our National Portrait Gallery.

A new memorial of Grace Darling was unveiled at Bamburgh on Monday.

An inquiry for the relations of Abraham Price, the Chester miser, has been without result, and his property, valued at about £1000, therefore goes to the Crown.

Lady Salisbury on Monday afternoon distributed the prizes to the pupils of the Mary Datchelor Girls' School, Cumberwell-grove. Lord Cranborne acknowledged a vote of thanks passed to her Ladyship.

In London last week 2423 births and 1626 deaths were registered. There were 6 deaths from smallpox, 65 from measles, 11 from scarlet fever, 19 from diphtheria, 51 from whooping-cough, 284 from dysentery, and 5 from cholera.

The annual meetings of the British Medical Association have been held in Cardiff this week. The general meeting on Tuesday was large, and the report was adopted, including a recommendation of the erection of a building in London for the journal of the association, and for meetings of council.

The Lord Mayor distributed the prizes at the Cannon-street Hotel on Monday to the successful competitors in the recent examinations of the students of the Whitechapel Foundation School, which was founded by the Charity Commission at Leman-street, Whitechapel.

The congress of the Royal Archaeological Institute at Derby began on Tuesday, when the Mayor and Corporation received the members of the institute at an inaugural meeting, and the address of the president was delivered. The tours and excursions during the week supply ample material for research.

Dr. Saunders, the Medical Officer of Health for the City, stated, at a meeting of the Court of Sewers on Tuesday, that the sanitary condition and the public health of London were unusually good, and he thought the chances of the introduction of cholera from Spain diminished day by day.

The Board of Trade have received through the Foreign Office a gold medal, together with its diploma, which has been awarded by the President of the French Republic to Mr. F. S. C. Moore, late boatswain of the British vessel Perseverance, of Plymouth, in recognition of his gallant services in saving, at the risk of his life, an apprentice of the French vessel St. Louis, on Dec. 16, 1881.

WHAT IS YOUR CREST AND WHAT IS YOUR MOTTO? Send name and county to CULLETON'S Heraldic Office. Plain sketch, 3s. 6d.; colours, 7s. The arms of man and wife blended. Crest engraved on seals, rings, books, and steel dies, 8s. 6d. Gold seal, with crest, 20s. Solid Gold Ring, 14-carat, Hall-marked, with crest, 42s. Manual of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 3s. 9d.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

CULLETON'S GUINEA BOX of STATIONERY contains a Ream of the very best Paper and 500 Envelopes, all stamped in the most elegant way with Crest and Motto, Monogram, or Address, and the engraving of steel Die included. Sent to any part for P.O. order.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

VISITING CARDS by CULLETON. Fifty best quality, 2s. 8d., post-free, including the Engraving of Copper-plate, Wedding Cards, 20 each, 5s. Embossed Envelopes, with Maiden Name, 13s. 6d.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

FOR FAMILY ARMS (Lincoln's-inn Heraldic Office) send Name and County. Sketch, 3s. 6d.; in colours, 7s. 6d. Arms Painted and Engraved on Seals, Dies, &c. PUGH BROTHERS, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.; and 76, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. Illustrated List on application.

SKETCHING FROM NATURE.—Golden Rules for Sketchers, 1s.; post-free, 1s. 2d.—LECHERETIER, BARBE, and CO., Universal Artists' Colourmen, 60, Regent-street, London, W.

PENNY ALPHABETICAL TIME TABLES between London and all parts of the country. Sixty-four closely-printed pages. No. 1, Aug. 1, at all Bookstalls, Newsagents', &c.—WYMAN and SONS, Publishers, London.

PENNY ALPHABETICAL TIME TABLES form a perfect Railway Guide to the choicest Pleasure Resorts within 31 or 40 miles of the metropolis, and to all the noticeable seaside bathing places in the kingdom.

WILSON'S BABY BISCUITS. The Safe and Reliable Food for Infants and Invalids. Sold in Shilling Tins, by Chemists, &c. Sole Consignee, DAVID CHALLEN, London, N.

THE SKIN.—The Glory of Woman, the Pride of Man. It contains the delicate lines of beauty, and constitutes all that we term "loveliness"; yet how many have their skins blemished by irritant soaps, carbolic, coal tar, glycerine—made of putrid fats. **THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP** is the purest of all toilet soaps. It cleanses and purifies the skin, guarding it against infection, and removing all skin irritation. It is a boon to sensitive skins, and as a shaving soap is unequalled. Beautifully white, delicately perfumed. Sold in Tablets, by all Chemists.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

WANTED, Respectable Young Women. as DOMESTIC SERVANTS for NEW SOUTH WALES.

Passages, including Bedding, &c., will be granted in first-class steamers to eligible persons on payment of £2 each. An experienced Surgeon and a Matron accompany each ship. On arriving in Sydney the young women are received into a home, and the Government offers facilities for their obtaining immediate engagements at good wages. For further information apply at the EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT, New South Wales Government Offices, 5, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, London, S.W.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS. GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, and RHEUMATIC GOUT. These invaluable Pills rapidly cure the most inveterate cases of the above diseases, even where the joints are crippled, enabling people to resume their business and walk as well as ever. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 13d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

UNITED KINGDOM TEA COMPANY.

NO AGENTS.

OFFICES:—21, MINCING-LANE, LONDON, E.C.

NO RETAIL SHOPS.

Duty-paid Stores: Imperial Warehouse, Leman-street, London Docks.

SPLENDID TEA DIRECT FROM THE MINCING-LANE MARKET.

In quantities of not less than ONE POUND, effecting a clear SAVING OF ONE SHILLING A POUND.

The UNITED KINGDOM TEA COMPANY will forward samples, free of charge, on application, and respectfully ask the public to taste and judge for themselves. They solicit a trial of any of the following teas from China, India, and Ceylon, blended by machinery, at their duty-paid stores, Imperial Warehouse, Leman-street, London Docks.

These Teas, coming direct from the Mincing-lane Market, are better in quality and very considerably lower in price than those supplied by any Civil Service or Co-operative store.

No. 1.—HOYUNE and ASSAM, sound, sweet, and of good quality (all leaf, not broken), 1s. 3d. per lb.

No. 2.—CONGOU and ASSAM, recommended for household use, thoroughly good Tea, 1s. 6d. per lb.

No. 3.—COOPACK and CACHAR ASSAM, of great strength and quality, 1s. 9d. per lb.

No. 4.—SPLENDID KAIHOW and DARJEELING, 2s. per lb. This Tea is of exceptional value, and consists of the May pickings, covered with bloom. It has a rich, ripe, mellow flavour, and will give every satisfaction. To judge of its quality, it should be compared with what is retailed at 3s. a lb. and upwards. In families where a quantity of tea is consumed, a large monetary saving will in the course of a year be effected by ordering this Tea.

Teas are delivered in Town and Suburbs carriage free, and carriage paid on orders for 7 lb. and upwards to any address in the United Kingdom.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary. Offices:—21, MINCING-LANE, LONDON, E.C.



COMPLETING VOLUME OF MR. ORMSBY'S NEW TRANSLATION OF "DON QUIXOTE." Ready this day, Vol. IV., 8vo, 12s. 6d.

THE INGENIOUS GENTLEMAN, DON QUIXOTE OF LA MANCHA. By MIGUEL DE CERVANTES SAavedra. A Translation, with Introduction and Notes, by JOHN ORMSBY, Translator of "The Poem of the Cid." London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

NEW VOLUME OF SMITH, ELDER, AND CO.'S POPULAR 2S. LIBRARY.

JOHN HERRING. By the Author of "Mehalah," &c. 8vo, boards, pictorial cover, 2s. London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

NEW WORK BY DR. ROBERT FARQUHARSON, M.P. Ready this day. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

SCHOOL HYGIENE AND DISEASES INCIDENTAL TO SCHOOL LIFE. By ROBERT FARQUHARSON, M.P., M.D., Edin.: F.R.C.P. Lond.; late Lecturer on "Materia Medica" at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, &c. London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

Now ready (Sixpence), New Series, No. 26.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for AUGUST.

COURT ROYAL. By the Author of "John Herring," "Mehalah," &c. Chap. XVII.—Stock-taking. Chap. XVIII.—Lady Grace. Chap. XIX.—Sleepy Hollow. Chap. XX.—Dulcinea. Illustrated by G. Du Maurier.

FOSSIL FOOD. A CHEAP NIGGER. Illustrated by E. J. Wheeler.

UNPARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHES. THE BIRTH OF MOUNTAINS.

RAINBOW GOLD. By David Christie Murray. Book IV.—Continued. How Aaron Whitaker began to long for the Rainbow Gold, and how he found it away. Chaps. IV.—VI. London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

NEW and POPULAR NOVELS. Now ready at all the Libraries.

THE LAW FORBIDS. By KATHARINE KING. Author of "The Queen of the Regiment," &c. 3 vols.

SNOW IN HARVEST. By IDA ASHWORTH TAYLOR. Author of "Venus Doves," &c. 3 vols.

ENTANGLED. By Miss FAIRFAX BYRNE. Author of "A Fair Country-maid," 3 vols.

THE SINS OF THE FATHERS. By HENRY CRESSWELL. Author of "A Modern Greek Heroine," &c.

MADAME DE PRESNEL. By E. FRANCES FOYSTER. Second Edition.

THE VERGE OF NIGHT. By PERCY GREG. Author of "Ivy: Cousin and Bride," 3 vols. [Next week.]

HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

CHEAP EDITION OF GUSTAVE AIMARD'S WORKS.

Never before published, price 6d.; cloth, 1s. (post 2d.).

THE RED RIVER HALF-BREED. By G. AIMARD. Author of "Trappers of Arkansas," &c. London: J. and R. MAXWELL, Shoe-lane; and Bookstalls.

A TALE OF LONDON LIFE.

Price 1s. covers; 1s. 6d. cloth limp (post 2d.).

THE CABMAN'S DAUGHTER. London: J. and R. MAXWELL, Shoe-lane; and Bookstalls.

THE BOOK OF THE SEASON. BEHIND THE SCENES ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Now ready, price 2s., picture covers (post 4d.).

THE STOCKBROKER'S WIFE. By BRACEBRIDGE HENNING. Middle Temple.

Edited by JOHN SHAW, Stockbroker. London: J. and R. MAXWELL, Shoe-lane, E.C.

THE BEST BOOK OF TOURS AND ADVENTURES.

Price 6d., paper covers; 1s., cloth (post 2d.).

A TOUR ON THE PRAIRIES. By A. WASHINGTON IRVING. Author of "The Sketch-Book," &c. London: J. and R. MAXWELL, Shoe-lane, E.C.

Now ready, price One Shilling.

THE TEMPLE BAR MAGAZINE for AUGUST contains, besides other Essays and Stories,

Articles on CONSTANCE ALPHEI, MARQUISE D'AZEGLIO, THE PRINCESSE DE LAMBALE.

VICTOR HUGO, PRACTICAL JOKERS, MODERN PRETTINESS v. ART.

Profusely Illustrated. Price Sixpence; by post, Eightpence.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE for AUGUST, 1885, contains:—

I. PEAT GATHERING. From a Drawing by P. Macnab. (Frontispiece.)

II. THE CROFTERS. By James Sims. With Illustrations.

III. BILL JUDGE. By M. E. Hullah.

IV. PAUM. By L. A. H.

V. PILGRIMAGE OF THE THAMES. Part II. By A. Hastings White. With Illustrations.

VI. BENEATH THE DARK SHADOW (to be continued). By André Hoje.

VII. THE SIRENS THREE (to be continued). By Walter Crane. With Illustrations.

VIII. A FAMILY AFFAIR (to be continued). By Hugh Conway. Author of "Called Back."

IX. YOUTH. By W. F. B.

MACMILLAN and Co., London.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE, No. 310, for AUGUST, price 1s.

CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER. MRS. DYMOND. Chaps. XX.—XXIII. By Mrs. Ritchie (Miss Thackeray).

THE RIEL REBELLION IN NORTH-WEST CANADA. By R. Mackay.

THE THRESH IN FEBRUARY. By George Meredith.

SOME COMMONPLACES ON THE COMMONPLACE. A WALKING TOUR IN THE LANDES. (Conclusion.) RHODIAN SOCIETY. By J. Theodor Bent.

POPULAR SONGS OF THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDERS. By John Stuart Blackie.

A CHAPTER OF POLITICAL HISTORY.

MACMILLAN and Co., London.

Now ready, No. 4.

NEW THREEPENNY MAGAZINE.

The "Bookseller" says:—"Its sixty-four pages of close, clear type contain about as much reading matter as plenty of three-volume novels."

In a Coloured Wrapper, price 3d.; post-free, 4d., the

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF FICTION for AUGUST, consisting of

A COMPLETE NOVEL, entitled

LIKE UNTO A STAR,

By the Author of "A Girl's Despair," &c.

N.B.—Numbers 1, 2, and 3, containing the complete Novels, "A Mad Love," "Duchess Letty," and "Vida's Story," have been reprinted, and may be had by order of all Booksellers and News-vendors, price threepence each, post-free for four penny stamps each, or the three together, post-free for twelve penny stamps.

Each Number complete in itself.

London: W. STEVENS, 421, Strand; and at all Booksellers', &c.

Will be published on Aug. 4.

THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY ALMANACK for 1886, containing Twenty-four Engravings from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—Illustrations of the Months, &c.; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Licences; Eclipses, Remarkable Events, Post-Office Regulations, and a great variety of Useful and Interesting Information. The Trade supplied by G. VICKERS, Angel-court (172), Strand; and H. Williams, 48, Old Bailey, E.C. London.

Now and Enlarged Edition, post-free, 2s. 6d., or on linen, and varnished, 1s. 6d.; free by post, 7 or 12 stamps.

ON PARALYSIS, Loss of Power in the Muscles or Joints, Locomotor Ataxy, Sciatica, Neurasthenia, and other Affections of the Brain and Spinal Cord. A Practical Treatise explaining the Causes, Treatment, and Cure of these Diseases, with Directions for Diet. By Dr. S. BERRY NIBLETT.—SMITH, ELDER, and Co., Publishers, 4, Stationers' Hall-court, London, and through all Booksellers.

A NURSERY CARD.—On rollers, for hanging, 24 by 18 in., 6d.; or on linen, and varnished, 1s. 6d.; free by post, 7 or 12 stamps.

WHAT TO DO, AND HOW TO DO IT. Simple Directions for Immediate Treatment in Twenty Cases of Accident and Sudden Illness common to Children. It provides against—Bites of Animals, Broken Limbs, Bruises, Burns, Child-crowding, Choking, Convulsions, Croup, Cuts, Drowning, Fits, Folds, Nose-Bleeding, Poisoning, Scalds, Stings, Substances in the Ears, Eyes, or Nose, Swallowing Coins, Buttons, &c., Wounds.

JAMES EPPS and Co., 48, Threadneedle-street, and 170, Piccadilly.

MEDICAL WORKS BY DR. GUTTERIDGE.

CANCER: Its Nature and Successful Treatment. THE CURABILITY OF CONSUMPTION. Either Pamphlet, post-free, 1s.

KERRY and LINDEN, 49, Oxford-street, W.

FASHIONS FOR THE SEASON.



FAMILY BEREAVEMENTS.

"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER OR TELEGRAM" Mourning Goods will be forwarded to all parts of England on application—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), without any extra charge whatever, and at the same very reasonable prices as if bought at the Warehouse in Regent-street.

INEXPENSIVE MOURNING, as well as the Richest Qualities, can be supplied by PETER ROBINSON, to Families and their servants upon the most advantageous terms. Large or small orders punctually finished to time. High-class Dressmaking by French or English Dressmakers.

NEW FASHIONS at PETER ROBINSON'S.—New Mantles from Paris. Another delivery of New Goods now ready for inspection. Among them are some very handsome novelties. Also New Millinery. A beautiful and very choice Variety of New Bonnets and Hats in Grenadine and other New Materials. Inspection respectfully invited.

BLACK MATERIAL COSTUMES, both with and without Cape, beautifully and fashionably designed. The largest variety that can be seen in any one establishment, ranging from 2 to 10 guineas.

SILK COSTUMES, beautifully made, copied from the most expensive French Models, at 4, 5, 7, and up to 20 guineas.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS at 3s. 11d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 6s. 3d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 9d., and 10s. 6d. Highly recommended by Peter Robinson. An immense Stock, from 2s. upwards.

A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.—A Manufacturer's Stock of Rich Gauze Canvas, and Grenadine Broché Velvets, in most beautiful designs. The qualities range from 12s. 6d. to 21s., but are now selling at 6s. 11d., 7s. 11d., 8s. 9d., and 10s. 6d. Other goods from 3s. 11d.

EVENING DRESSES, DINNER DRESSES.—An extensive variety. New Styles, beautifully and fashionably made. Black Grenadine, from 1 guinea. Black Brussels net, from 2s. 6d. Black Lace, from 3 guineas. Black Mery, with various novel combinations, from 3½ guineas.

PETER ROBINSON, { MOURNING WAREHOUSE, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

COLLINSON & LOCK AND JACKSON & GRAHAM.

The UNITED FIRMS will produce

FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS

Of high artistic character and the soundest workmanship, such as the educated taste of the present day demands, and at prices that will meet the requirements of all classes. The cheapest Furniture supplied will be as carefully finished and in as good taste as the highest-class productions of their workshops.

68 to 80, OXFORD-STREET, W.

FAULKNER'S CELEBRATED DIAMONDS. SPANISH CRYSTALS.

DETECTION IMPOSSIBLE.

KNOWN all over the WORLD as the FINEST STONES ever Produced.



These Magnificent Stones are set in GOLD, HALL-MARKED, and made by most experienced workmen; detection impossible; and I defy the BEST JUDGES to tell them from DIAMONDS. The brilliancy and lustre are most marvellous, and equal to BRILLIANTS.

WORTH TWENTY GUINEAS.

The Stones being real Crystals, and splendidly faceted. They will resist acids, alkalis, and intense heat. All stones set by diamond-setters, and beautifully finished.

Single-stone Earrings, from 10s. per pair. Scarf Pins, 15s. Smaller, 10s., 12s. Case, 1s. 6d. Shirt Stud, to match, in Gold, 8s. 10s. The Public are earnestly invited to INSPECT our marvellous selection now ON VIEW, which astonishes all Visitors. Catalogues post-free.

Notice.—These stones cannot possibly be had elsewhere, and are only to be obtained of the sole IMPORTER and MANUFACTURER,

ARTHUR D. FAULKNER, 203, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.

Established 1860.

ADAMS'S FURNITURE POLISH.

THE OLDEST AND BEST.—"THE QUEEN"

(the Lady's Newspaper) says:—"Having made a fresh trial of its virtues, after considerable experience with other compounds of the same nature, we feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all housewives who are in any difficulty in polishing their furniture."—Dec. 22, 1883.

SOLD BY GROCERS, CHEMISTS, IRONMONGERS, CABINET MAKERS, BRUSH DEALERS, OILMEN, &c.

Manufactory: VICTORIA PARK, SHEFFIELD.

CAUTION.—See that the Name is on the Bottle, and Beware of cheap imitations.



"BELL' ARNO" WATCHES.

Accurate Time, Artistic Finish.

Ladies' Elegant Silver, £2 2 0

Gold, 18 ct. ... 5 5 0

Gentlemen's Patent

Lever ... 2 0 0

English Lever ... 5 5 0

Gold, 18 ct. ... 15 15 0

Specialty Watches for Presentation. Registered Trade-Mark, "BELL' ARNO."

Securely packed at our own risk. Post-free on receipt of Cheque or P.O.O. Lists on application. Address: The "Bell' Arno" Watch Company, Wolverhampton.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

By Dr. BARR MEADOWS, Physician (20 years) to the National Institution for Diseases of the Skin. Post-free, 13 stamps.

ERRORS OF HOMŒOPATHY.

London: G. HILL, 174, Westminster-Bridge-road.

PETER ROBINSON

OXFORD-ST. and

REGENT-ST.

PATTERNS FREE.

NEW AUTUMN

DRESSES,

in all the New Fashions.

PETER ROBINSON

RICH COLOURED

FAILLÉ SILKS.

Francise, 4s. 6d. peryd.

Fancy Washing Silks,

1s. 6d. per yard.

PETER ROBINSON

COLOURED

MERVELLEUX,

2s. 11d. per yard.

NEW BROCADED

SATINS.

1s. 6d. per yard.

PETER ROBINSON

RICH BROCADED

SATINS & VELVETS.

Specially suited for Dinner

Dresses.

7s. 11d. per yard.

PETER ROBINSON

FRENCH

CASHMERE AND

MERINOS.

All Wool, in Black,

White, Cream, and all

light and dark shades of

Colour, 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d.,

and 3s. 11d. per yard.

PETER ROBINSON

ALL-WOOL SERGES.

Including Black, Navy,

Cream, and all Colours,

9d. to 1s. 6d. per yard.

The New Indigo, fast

dye, very fine, 1s. 9d.

per yard.

PETER ROBINSON

EMBROIDERED

LAWN ROBES (Cream

Colour),

10 yards plain material,

45 in. wide, and 9 yards

Embroidery, 14s. 6d. and

16s. 9d. each. Usual

price, 18s. 9d. and 21s.

Patterns free.

PETER ROBINSON

NEW VELVET

VELVETEEN.

The very best made.

Rich Blacks, and all

Colours,

2s., 2s. 9d. to 3s. 9d.

per yard.

PETER ROBINSON

Patterns and Illustrations

free.

ÆGIDIUS.—FORD'S ÆGIDIUS.—The

Only Wool Fabric that never shrinks in washing. Gentlemen's Under-Vests, six different sizes, 6s. 9d. each; Pants with belt bands, 6s. 6d. Half-hose, 1s. 6d. All to match. Three different colours. Patterns and self-measure free by post. B. FORD and CO., 41, Foultry, London.

FORD'S ÆGIDIUS.—The only FLANNEL

SHIRTS that never shrink in washing. Not if washed 100 times. Made in mixed colours, greys, drabs, browns. Write for patterns and self-measure.

R. FORD and CO., 41, Foultry, London.

SUITABLE FOR ALL ROADS AND ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR.

CYCLING.—PATENT CRYPTO-

DYNAM TWO-SPEED TRICYCLES, of the best construction, with high normal speed, and a reserve power-gear instantly available when hills, head-winds, or bad roads are encountered. Hills are thus climbed with ease, all excessive exertion is avoided, and a maximum of enjoyment attained. Also, Cycle-tear gear, suitable and Tondons, unsurpassed for speed and comfort.—N.B. The "Crypto" Two-Speed Gear can be fitted to Tricycles already in use. For Particulars Testimonials, &c., or to view, apply to the CRYPTO CYCLE COMPANY, 75a, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, London, E.C.

UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED BY THE FACULTY.

A laxative and refreshing Fruit Lozenge.

TAMAR For CONSTIPATION,

Hæmorrhoids,

Bile, Headache,

Loss of Appetite,

NEW MUSIC.

NEW WALTZ by EDUARD STRAUSS.

GREETING WALTZ. Composed expressly for the first time at the Strauss Ball, Blackheath, Palace, on June 26, and played daily by the Strauss Orchestra at South Kensington. Price 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street; and 15, Poultry, E.C.

TOSTI'S NEW AND MOST SUCCESSFUL SONG.

IT CAME WITH THE MERRY MAY, LOVE. Sung by Mr. Maas, Mr. J. Robertson, Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Orlando Harley, Mr. Dyved Lewis, Miss Carlotta Elliot, Miss Florence St. John, and other popular vocalists, and is always enjoyed. Published in E flat, F, and A flat. Price 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street; and 15, Poultry, E.C.

THE MIKADO; or, The Town of Titipu.

Words by W. S. GILBERT.
Music by ARTHUR SULLIVAN.
VOCAL SCORE (arranged by George Lowell Tracy) 5s. 6d. net.
Ditto, ditto, handsomely bound 7s. 6d. net.
PIANOFORTE SOLO (arranged by George Lowell Tracy) 3s. 6d. net.
LIBRETTO 1s. 6d. net.
"DANCE MUSIC."
QUADRILLE LANCERS P. BUCALOSI. Each 2s. net.
WALTZ, POLKA. Each 2s. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street; and 15, Poultry, E.C.

MENUETTO, for Pianoforte. By CARLO ALBANESE. Played by the Composer at the International Exhibition with the greatest possible success. Price 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street; and 15, Poultry, E.C.

CHAPPELL and CO. have on View every description of PIANOFORTES by the best makers, returned from hire, to be SOLD at greatly reduced prices for cash, or may be purchased on the Three-Years' System.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S STUDENT'S PIANOFORTES, from 14 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S PIANINOS, with Check Action, from 21 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S IRON-FRAMED OBLIQUE and COTTAGE PIANOFORTES for Ocean Steamers and Extreme Climates, from 35 to 65 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO. have on View Grand Pianofortes from 50 to 250 guineas. 50, New Bond-street; and 15, Poultry.

MASON and HAMLIN'S celebrated AMERICAN CABINET ORGANS. The best finished and most Organ-like toned American Organs manufactured. The instruments have always received the highest awards at all the Exhibitions. Testimonials from all the great Musicians, supplied to her Majesty the Queen. New Models just imported, in elegant cases of solid walnut and gold, cherry-tree, ash, maple and gold, black and gold, mountain mahogany, satin wood and mahogany, and Florida red cedar (for use in India). The celebrated "JESZT" ORGAN, the most powerful American Organ in the World. The three Manual and 32 ft. Pedal Organ (used in Westminster Abbey), the Queen's Model, the Combination Organ, and over 100 different models to select from. The largest stock of American Organs in Europe. Prices from £8 to £400 with liberal discount allowed for cash. Any instrument may be had on hire, or on the Three-Years' System of Hire and purchase. New ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, with Accurate Descriptions and Measurements, sent post-free, on application. METZLER and CO., Wholesale Agents, 42, Great Marlborough-street, London.

DR. STAINER'S Celebrated TUTOR for the AMERICAN ORGAN, containing full and complete Instructions for learning these delightful instruments, together with a large selection of interesting Compositions, many of which were especially written for the Work. Price 2s. 6d. net.

METZLER'S ORGANO-PIANOS (Patent). "The tone from the string continuously sustained." This wonderful and simple invention enables the strings to be kept in continual vibration so long as the keys of the instrument are depressed, so that organ or harmonium music, hymn tunes, or any sacred music can now be properly performed upon the Pianoforte. The invention can be applied to any Pianoforte, Cottage or Grand, providing it is suitable for the application. A large stock of Organo-Pianos, by Collard and Collard, Rimisch, and Metzler and Co., now on view at METZLER and CO., 42, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

PRETTY NEW SONGS, now ready.

Keys for all voices.

SOMEONE'S SWEETHEART.

By CIRO PINSUTI.

JACK AND JILL.

By LOUIS DIEHL.

24 stanzas each. Lists free.

W. MORLEY and CO.,

203, Regent-street, W.; and 70, Upper-street, N.

ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S NEWEST SONGS.

By Mrs. MONCRIEFF.

THE LIGHT UPON THE RIVER. In Two keys. By A. H. BEHREND.

AN OLD MAID'S HEART.

By MICHAEL WATSON.

WOOLING. In Two keys.

By EDITH COOKE.

24 stanzas, post-free.

London: 6, New Burlington-street.

SYDNEY SMITH'S PIANO METHOD.

"The method of methods."

Price 2s. 6d. net, postage free.

EDWIN ASHDOWN, Hanover-square.

EDWIN ASHDOWN, Hanover-square,

Forwards Catalogues of his

20,000 MUSICAL WORKS

post-free to all parts of the world.

CHARLES HALLÉ'S PRACTICAL

PIANOFORTE SCHOOL.

New and Enlarged Edition.

Charles Hallé's New Pianoforte Tutor.

The best and most useful Tutor ever published.

Charles Hallé's Musical Library.

Entirely remodelled and enlarged.

Catalogues post-free on application.

FORSYTH BROTHERS, London and Manchester.

DOMINION ORGANS.

Catalogues, and full particulars of these celebrated

Instruments, post-free.

FORSYTH BROTHERS, 272A, Regent-circus, Oxford-street,

London; and 122 and 124, Deansgate, Manchester.

BROADWOOD'S PIANOFORTES.

CRAMER'S SUPPLY every size of these INSTRUMENTS

on their Three-Years' System of Hire.

207 and 209, Regent-street, W.

ERARD'S PIANOFORTES.—CRAMER'S

SUPPLY every size of these INSTRUMENTS on their

Three-Years' System of Hire.—207 and 209, Regent-street, W.

COLLARD'S PIANOFORTES.

CRAMER'S SUPPLY every size of these INSTRUMENTS

on their Three-Years' System of Hire.

207 and 209, Regent-street, W.

GRAND PIANOFORTES.—CRAMER'S

SUPPLY GRAND PIANOFORTES by all the great

makers, from £7 7s. to £31 10s. per quarter. Full Price-List,

post-free.—207 and 209, Regent-street, W.

MOORE and MOORE'S Iron Pianofortes,

from 36 guineas, on Three-Years' System, carriage-free,

liberal discount for cash. Illustrated Price-List post-free.

Pianofortes from 14 guineas.—104 and 105, Bishopsgate Within.

PLEYEL, WOLFF, and CO.'S PIANOS,

Returned from HIRE in excellent condition,

may now be purchased at Greatly Reduced

Prices.

Sole Agency, 170, New Bond-street, W.

NEW MUSIC.

NADESHDA. Grand Opera, by A. GORING

THOMAS.
Complete, with words 6s. 6d. net.
Piano Solo 3s. 6d. net.
As when the Snow Drift 2s. 6d. net.
Our Sires were Stout and Brave 2s. 6d. net.
Dear Love of Mine (duet) 2s. 6d. net.
Nadeshda Waltz. By Lamothe 2s. 6d. net.
Nadeshda Fantasia. By Sydney Smith 2s. 6d. net.
Solo or duet 2s. 6d. net.
Nadeshda Fantasia. By Knib 2s. 6d. net.
Russian Dance. By Leon Bach 2s. 6d. net.
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

BOOSEY and CO.'S POPULAR SONGS.

SANS ADIEU. By BLUMENTHAL.

Sung by Mr. Edward Lloyd.

OUR LAST WALTZ. By MOLLOY.

Sung by Madame Trebelli.

AN OLD GARDEN. By HOPE TEMPLE.

Sung by Miss Griswold.

LOVE'S OLDSWEETSONG. By MOLLOY.

Sung by Madame Antoinette Sterling.

THE RIVER OF YEARS. By MARZIALS.

Sung by Miss Eleanor Rees.

THE MAID OF THE MILL. By STEPHEN

ADAMS. Sung by Mr. Edward Lloyd.

CHILDREN ASLEEP. By FRANK L.

MOIR.

2s. each.—Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

WITH THE STREAM. New Waltz. By

MARZIALS. This day. 2s.

Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

D'ALMAINE'S PIANOS, from £10.

D'ALMAINE'S AMERICAN ORGANS from £3. All

full compass, warranted for ten years; carriage free, and a risk

taken. Easiest terms arranged. Established 140 years. Any

instrument exchanged within three years, and the price paid

allowed for it if one of a higher class be taken.

91, Finsbury-pavement, City, E.C.

ERARDS' PIANOS.—Messrs. ERARD, of

18, Great Marlborough-street, London, and 13, Rue de Mail,

Paris. Makers to her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of

Wales. CAUTION! The Public that Pianofortes are being sold bearing

the name of "Erard" which are not of their manufacture.

For information as to authenticity apply at 18, Great Marl-

brough-st., where new Pianos can be obtained from 50 guineas.

ERARDS' PIANOS.—COTTAGES, from

50 guineas.

OBLIQUES, from 85 guineas.

GRANDS, from 125 guineas.

BRINSMEAD'S PIANO for EXTREME

CLIMATES.

Entirely New Construction throughout, including the

latest String Adjustment. The durability of this

pianoforte and its capacity to stand in tune are un-

paralleled in the history of pianoforte making.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS, PIANOFORTE

MANUFACTURERS, 18, 20, and 22, Wigmore-street,

London, W. Illustrations, Descriptive Pamphlets, and

Price-Lists, post-free.

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES

are superlative all others. Prize Medals—London, 1862;

Paris, 1875. Silver Watches, from 44s.; Gold, from 24 6s. Price-

Lists sent free.—77, Cornhill; and 230, Regent-street.

ELKINGTON and CO.

ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE

CLOCKS and BRONZES SUPPLIED

DIRECT BY THE MANUFACTURERS.

ELKINGTON and CO.

TABLE and TESTIMONIAL PLATE.

DESIGNS and PHOTOGRAPHS.

SUPPLIED TO COMMITTEES.

ELKINGTON and CO.—CAUTION.

SEE ALL GOODS MARKED.

"E and CO." IN SHIELD.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST-FREE.

ELKINGTON and CO.,

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,

21, Regent-st.; and 42, Moorgate-st., City.

Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester.

ROWLANDS' Macassar Oil.

ROWLANDS' Macassar Oil.

ROWLANDS' Macassar Oil.

ROWLANDS' Macassar Oil.

ROWLANDS' Macassar Oil.

ROWLANDS' Macassar Oil.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Is the best Preserver of the Hair: contains no lead,

poisonous, or mineral ingredients, and can also be had in a golden

colour for fair-haired children. Avoid spurious imitations under

the same or similar names, and also cheap hair oils, some of

which, being composed of cheap and refined oil, induce serious

mischiefs in the hair, and produce eruptions on the scalp. Row-

lands' Macassar Oil is sold all over the world. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s.,

10s. 6d. (equal to four small), and 21s.

OSTEND.—Unrivalled Sea Bathing.

See grand Illustration, with descriptive matter, in the "Illustrated London News," Aug. 9, 1884. Copy sent free on application to Director, Casino, Ostend. This magnificent establishment is complete in every polite feature of attraction—Concerts, Balls, and Soirees daily; Theatre, &c. Four hours from Dover; cheap return tickets. Government boats. 500 bathing-machines. Ozone for children, and the Digue promenade for the high life.

SEASIDE IN FRANCE.—Puys, near Dieppe.

HOTEL BELLEVUE. This first-class Hotel, situated close to Lord Salisbury's villa, faces the sea. Casino. Every home comfort. Table d'hôte at separate tables. Charges very moderate. Apply for tariff to the proprietor, Mr. MAURICE.

TRIBERG.—Black Forest. Lion Hotel,

near the waterfalls, magnificent views, close to promenade. Excellent, well-managed, comfortable hotel. Arrangements and moderate charges. Carriages for excursions. Baths. J. FORTWÄNGLER, Proprietor.

UTLIBERG, near ZÜRICH.

Hotel and Pension, 3000 deg. altitude. Unrivalled climatic resort. English Divine service. A. LANDRY, Proprietor.

VALLÉE-DES-ORMONTS, Switzerland.

HOTEL DES DIABLETETS. Well-kept, first-class house, situated at the foot of magnificent glaciers, and in direct communication with Thonine and Interlaken. Railway station at Aigle. LEVRAZ FRÈRES, Proprietors.

VENICE.—Grand Hôtel d'Italie. On the

Grand Canal, close to the Square of St. Marc. Renowned restaurant and brasserie adjoining the hotel. Substantial and generous fare. BAKER-GRUNWALD, Proprietor.

POULTRY FARM, ST. ILGEN, BADEN.

LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN GERMANY. Hatching apparatus (Baumeyer's System) supplied in large and small sizes; also all articles required for rearing exhibition birds, and fattening. Chickens (exhibition birds and the finest able poultry) on sale. Prospectus on application.

PULLNA BITTERWATER, BOHEMIA.

THE OLDEST and MOST VALUABLE SPRING. THE BEST STOMACHIC. APERTIENT. ANTON ULBRICH, Son of the Founder.

ITALIAN WINE.—PURE BAROLO.

English taste. Like Burgundy, but with greater strength, and cheaper than French wines. In Cases of 100 litres, and 12-dozen Cases, free. Address.—VINCENT TEJA and CO., Wine-Growers and Bankers, Turin. Agents, Union Bank.

SHERRY and BITTERS.—Use KHOOSH,

the KING of BITTERS. The only Bitters that really create an appetite and promote digestion. Purely Herbal. Wonderful with all liquids.

AIX-LES-BAINS, SAVOY, Thermal Station.

Most important of Continental Sulphurous Spas. Eleven hours from Paris. Sciatica, gout, and catarrh of the pharynx, larynx, and nasal passages efficaciously treated. The most celebrated doctors attend this luxurious and curative station.

AIX-LES-BAINS.—Grand Hôtel Europe.

One of the most renowned and best conducted in Europe. Patronised by Royal Family. 300 sunny chambers. Refined table. Large gardens; lawn-tennis.—BERNARDON, Proprietor.

ANDERMATT, Switzerland.—Hôtel Belle

Vue and Kurhaus, near the Gosschen station of the Gotthard Railway. Magnificent position, altitude 4300 ft. Pure air, less windy than Davos. Open summer and winter, for persons suffering from lung affections. CHRISTIN-KESSELBACH, Proprietor.

AXENSTEIN, Lake of Lucerne.—Grand

Hôtel Axenstein, first-class establishment, 2000 ft. altitude, with Alpine, glacier, and lake scenery. 250 beds. Arrangements for a stay. Trains and boats to station Brunen. Omnibus. A. EBERLE, Proprietor.

BADEN-BADEN.—Hôtel de Russie.

First-class Hotel, with large garden. Southern aspect. Place de la Promenade. Hydraulic lift to each floor. A. and G. MOESCH, Proprietors.

BADEN-BADEN.—Hôtel Victoria. First

class. Beautifully situated nearest the Conversation House and Frederickbad. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Accommodation superior. Moderate charges.—F. GROSHELM, Proprietor.

BÂLE.—Hôtel National, opposite Central

Railway. Modern comforts, moderate prices. Rest in Bâle. Dinners, Breakfasts, and Refreshments at Buffet prices. Break your journey here. English spoken.—Proprietor, R. MEISTER.

BIGNASCO.—Hôtel du Glacier, new Alpine

station, Canton Tessin, in centre of Val Maggia. Diligence from Locarno. Guides for the Glacier of Caverno; altitude 10,000 ft. Pension from 60 cent., service and lights included. Promenades and excursions. BALLI and MAESTRETTE, Proprietors.

BLANKENBERGHE, BELGIUM.

Magnificent bathing sands, unrivalled in Europe. Promenade on the Sea Digue, mile and a half long, illuminated by the electric light. Kursal fete, theatre, balls, concerts. Comfortable hotels, at moderate prices. Distance from Dover, via Ostend, 5 hours; from London, via Thames, 13 hours; from Paris, 8 hours.

BRIGUE, Switzerland.—Hôtel d'Angleterre.

Very comfortable moderate prices. Nearest to post office for diligences to the Simplon, the Furka, and the Belle Alpe. Private carriages; omnibuses to the trains. FERDINAND LORETAT, Proprietor.

ENGELBERG.—Hôtel and Pension Titlis.

Altitude 900 feet. First-class Kurhaus. Five hours from Lucerne: the best situation in the valley, facing the Titlis and nearest the glaciers. Arrangements, moderate terms. English comforts. CATTANI, Proprietor.

GENEVA.—Hôtel Métropole. Lift and

Baths. Ideal position, facing lake and English garden. Pier, 200 chambers. Patronised by the elite. Mrs. Grenling is English, and superintends the domestic arrangements of her visitors.

GENEVA.—Hotel and Pension Belle Vue.

Oldest reputation as first-class pension. Middle of large sheltered garden. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Terms, 6s. a day. Write for Prospectus to JEAN SATTERLIN, Proprietor.

GENOA.—Grand Hôtel de Gènes. First-

class House for Families and Tourists; away from railway noise and fumes of the port. Modern charges. Highly recommended. BONERA FRÈRES, Proprietors.

GLION-SUR-MONTRÉUX.—Grand Hôtel

Victoria. First-class Hotel, situated in one of the most commanding positions of this charming summer station, much frequented by lovers of lake and mountain scenery. MULLER, Proprietor.

GRAND HOTEL DU QUIRINAL, ROME.



THE MORNING RIDE.

Here come the children again riding on the donkeys, a pleasant sight to those who love the little ones, and who delight to see them made happy. It is a seaside holiday incident, and may be taken as the sequel to that which was lately represented in the Drawing called "Waiting for Customers," where a girl in charge of those gentle steeds was seen on the sands expecting the arrival of the children. The young lady now walking beside one of the quiet beasts, on whose back the smaller of the two boys sits sideways in a wicker howdah, has no doubt of her own ability to guide them. Well-bred donkeys, and ponies also which have been properly treated, are usually most docile when they are bidden to carry little boys and girls. The same may be observed with the elephants and camels in the Zoological Society's Gardens. It is wonderful to remark the instinctive

sympathy which domesticated animals seem to feel for the young of mankind; a cab-horse in the street may be noticed to stop or turn of his own accord, if a child be in the way, manifestly shrinking from the risk of harming so helpless a creature. How it is that the mind of brutes can understand this difference we do not know, but we are very sure of the fact; only watch the protecting tenderness of a dog towards an infant. As for the donkey, he is not such an ass as we think him. Ancient and sacred history, and the genuine wisdom of moralising fables, have given him more honour than he receives from the rude and vulgar jokes current in Western Europe. The Eastern nations, from time immemorial, regarded the ass with friendly consideration, having known him and used his services long before they were

acquainted with the horse. Did not the Syrian patriarchs, as the gravest and stateliest of Arab sheikhs continue to do, avail themselves of the willing steadiness of this faithful quadruped in their journeys on the most solemn errands, and was not one of this species privileged to "rebuke the madness of a prophet"? Other instances should warn readers of the Bible never to speak of this animal with contempt. In England, in spite of the efforts of benevolent persons, including Lord Shaftesbury and Lady Burdett-Coutts, who patronise a Society for the amendment of our customs in this respect, donkey-riders and donkey-drivers are too often brutal. Happy is the fate of the well-kept donkey that serves only for the recreation of our babes, softly pacing the broad sea-sands in the bright sunshine of a summer morning!

HOLIDAY RAMBLES.

By our Paris Correspondent.

REIMS.—THE CATHEDRAL.

The Cathedral of Reims is the perfection and quintessence of all that is beautiful and imposing in Gothic architecture. The facade, with its receding portals, wrought, as it were, into a fretwork of figures; with its bas-reliefs, its pyramidal groups, its huge rose window, its majestic gallery of Kings, and, above all this, its towers, is the most magnificent and splendid decorative ensemble of the kind that exists. The proportions, the solidity, and the lightness of this famous portal are wonderful. The hollows and reliefs, the ornaments, the open-work, the windows and open lights of the towers without louvre-boards, through which you see the scudding clouds, the infinite richness of the details—all this is arranged so skillfully and so harmoniously that, while contemplating the huge mass with awe, one feels at the same time ravished with admiration and attracted more and more intimately the longer one contemplates it, so simple, naïf, and human is the whole of this splendid conception. And to think how far greater must have been its splendour when the sculptures of this facade were painted and gilded as they formerly were!—for we moderns only see Gothic architecture in its glorious decay, robbed of its colour, except where that colour has been perpetuated in the vitrified brilliancy of a rose or marigold window.

The facade of the Cathedral of Reims has the advantage of being not only the most splendid conception of the thirteenth century, but also the only one in existence. That of Notre Dame at Paris is a facade of the transition epoch; that of Amiens is incomplete, and built over at various epochs; Chartres is composed of fragments; Bourges and Rouen are mixtures of the styles of three or four centuries. The facade of Reims alone is pure thirteenth-century Gothic; its iconography is complete; its innumerable statues have had the good fortune to preserve their heads and noses in spite of years and revolutions. Its interest is inexhaustible: it dazzles you, charms you, astonishes you; you leave it to examine the other parts of the building, and you return again and again to marvel at its beauty, and to discover in it new beauties.

It has been the special privilege of Notre Dame of Reims to see all the Kings of France travel down from Paris to be crowned there by the Metropolitan of France. It was through this portal that Jeanne d'Arc passed with her banner in her hand, which she had no need to dip, when she came to ask of the young King whom she had crowned leave to return and tend her flocks. Ah! the *parvis* of Reims has seen noble company! And on the facade, one might say that universal history, represented by its most renowned heroes, had taken up its post in every niche, and on every cornice and vantage-point, to see the crowd of the faithful enter the Church of Our Lady. In the centre, under a richly crocketed canopy, the Virgin is being crowned by her Son. The mouths, the great saints, the four rivers of Paradise, the elements, the ancestors of humanity, and multitudes of angels and seraphim, clad in tunics and copes and mantles, form the cortège of honour of the Queen of Heaven. Above the porches are colossal figures representing the Crucifixion and the whole history of the Saviour, the saints of the old law and of the new, the virtues and vices, the decent distractions appropriate to each season, the story of the Apocalypse, the story of Hell and of Paradise, the history of David and of Solomon, the baptism of Clovis, and the series of colossal kings. In the decoration of the Cathedral of Reims we may count 2303 sculptured figures of human beings and of animals. What description can give an idea of the impression of such riches? What words can convey an idea of the unity and completeness of the whole?

After the impression of grandeur and splendour, what strikes one most in this Cathedral of Reims is the humour and human interest of the architectural ornament; it is the mixture of deformity and grotesqueness with extreme majesty and perfect human beauty; the ideally lovely figure of Eve—one of the finest works of French sculpture—and in contrast the colossal eagles with human legs that share the guard of the apsis with dogs, horses, unicorns, owls, and sirens. Veritably all creation, both the creation of Nature and the creation of man's brain, has been called into the service of the architects of Notre Dame of Reims.

The interior of the cathedral is full of beauty and solemnity, with its vaulted roof, 121 ft. above the pavement, and its total length of 466 ft. In the inside, as in the outside, the regularity and the unity are striking. The length is divided into nave, transept, and apsis; the breadth into the grand nave and two side aisles, the height into three storeys, separated from each other by a prominent moulding accentuated strongly even on the slenderest columns. This determination of the storeys is a marked characteristic of the architecture of Champagne. It is to be found in all the great churches of the country, built with reminiscences of the Roman monuments so numerous at Reims, in which the storeys are always clearly marked. But with all its beauty, the interior does not fascinate us like the outside. After walking around and around the basement, one climbs the great towers and wanders in astonishment over the roof to view with respectful familiarity the great statues, fifteen and twenty feet high, that look so small from below. One marvels at the immensity of the building, at the excellence of the workmanship that resists centuries and centuries, at the miracles of carpentry and of architectural statics that were accomplished by the *maîtres-ès-œuvres* who successively worked at Notre Dame. And with admiration is mingled regret to think that we have no longer the faith, the means, or the patience to build Gothic cathedrals, and to think that Gothic architecture is as much a relic of the past as the Pyramids of Egypt or the Parthenon of Athens. Here, at Reims, we see the Roman basilica, enlarged, perfected, and having attained the maximum of architectural effect simultaneously with the apogee of the Gothic style. In this cathedral the system is complete, logical, and harmonious in its unity. The construction harmonises with the decoration, the sculpture with the architecture, the painted glass with the dimensions of the windows: the form and the matter are inseparable. But the spirit of it has escaped us; its naïvely naturalist character is no longer either in our thoughts or in the skill of our handicraftsmen; its sculptural decoration cannot be imitated, and without its sculpture Gothic architecture is but a body without a soul.

On the way back from Reims the lover of Gothic architecture will not regret a visit to Notre Dame de l'Épine, a miniature cathedral situated half a dozen miles outside the old town of Châlons-sur-Marne, in the midst of a little village of 300 inhabitants. It is a delightful surprise to find such a beautiful monument in such wretched surroundings. The two open spires loaded with carvings, the innumerable pinnacles and crockets, the triple portal enriched with fine sculptures; the elegant interior, with its beautiful capitals and, above all, its jube; the curious variety of the gargoyles—are all worthy of study, and the plan of the church as a whole is of extreme interest. The history of the church, too, is curious, and of all the more interest to us as the architect who built the facade and the two towers was an Englishman named Patrick, who agreed to accept 600 livres as his fee. The work was begun in 1419, the stone was brought all the way from

Lorraine, and the church rose rapidly from the ground. In 1429 Jeanne d'Arc and Charles VII. drove the English out of Champagne, and Patrick, the architect, took advantage of the troublous times to run away and take with him all the money that had been subscribed by the faithful for completing the church. However, the zeal of the people of Champagne and Lorraine was inexhaustible, and so, in spite of the disloyal action of Patrick, the church was finished in 1443. Such is the account given by the present Vicar of Notre Dame de l'Épine. Will not some learned archaeologist inquire into the matter, and attempt to clear the character of our countryman, Patrick? The church which Patrick designed and in part executed is so beautiful that one is unwilling to believe the artist capable of such an indelicate action as that of running away with the cash-box. T. C.

THE NATIONAL LIBERAL CLUB.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Prime Minister, laid the foundation-stone of the handsome building designed for the accommodation of the National Liberal Club on Nov. 4, assisted by the Earl of Derby, who presided at the meeting, Earl Granville, Lord Hartington, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Charles Dilke, and other leaders of the Liberal Party. We give an illustration of the building now in progress, which will, by the present estimate, cost about £120,000. Lord Derby is president of the National Liberal Club Building Company, consisting wholly of members of the Club, who have subscribed the entire capital. The architect is Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, A.R.A. The building is close to the vast and lofty pile of the Hotel Metropole, in Northumberland-avenue, near Charing-cross. The site is bounded on the north and west by Whitehall-place and Whitehall-avenue, on the east it faces the Gardens of the Thames Embankment, while on the south the club-house will join the new buildings of Whitehall-court. From the main entrance, at the corner of Whitehall-avenue and Whitehall-place, a vestibule leads into the hall, on the left of which is a reception-lobby, and on the right, beyond a porter's room and a post and telephone office, a second hall leads into the conference-room (38 ft. by 34 ft.). To this there is a separate entrance from Whitehall-avenue, so that it is accessible to non-members from the street without passing through the club. At the end of the hall, opposite the main entrance, is the principal staircase, which rises from the basement to the first floor; it is of elliptic form, and the inner wall consists of a continuous ascending colonnade of various richly-coloured marbles. At the foot of the first flight of steps is the entrance to a passenger-lift. From the end of the hall a descending flight of steps leads under the main staircase to the smoking-room, 8 ft. 6 in. below the street. This room, which is 102 ft. by 35 ft., and 23 ft. in height, is provided at its eastern end with a bar and an entrance for servants; a doorway leads to a short flight of steps, which ascend to the billiard-rooms under the terrace. There is another entrance from Whitehall-place, under the tower in the north-east angle of the building. This is for the benefit of such non-members as may be admitted to the privileges of the Gladstone Library. This library is placed over the smoking-room, and will be 102 ft. in length, 35 ft. in width, and 24 ft. in height. It can be approached from the above-mentioned public staircase, from the dining-room, which overlooks the river, from the principal staircase, or from the members' library, into which a doorway leads off the raised dais at the west end of the room. As the library may occasionally be used for large meetings, the bookshelves do not project into the room, and the dais will be used as a speaker's platform. There will be accommodation for 20,760 books, to facilitate which a gallery runs entirely round the room, between the detached columns and the wall, at about half its height, and is accessible from the staircase at either end. The two principal rooms on the upper ground floor, besides the Gladstone Library and the smaller members' library, are the grill-room and the dining-room. The first of these looks into Whitehall-avenue, the second is on the east of the building. From the dining-room there is access to an open loggia, and thence down a flight of five steps to the broad terrace, 30 ft. wide, overlooking the Embankment. The dining-room, it may be mentioned, is 108 ft. by 38 ft., the grill-room 63 ft. by 35 ft., both these rooms being 24 ft. in height and 15 ft. 6 in. above the street.

The first floor is occupied by a reading and writing room over the Gladstone Library, a smokers' reading and writing room over part of the dining-room, and a drawing-room over the members' library. There is also on this floor a private dining-room, and a committee-room which can be used as a dining-room. All along the eastern front there runs a balcony, accessible from a loggia between the two reading and writing rooms. From the balcony it is expected that a magnificent view of the river may be obtained.

The second floor is devoted to chambers, bed-rooms, or bed-rooms and sitting-rooms combined, some of which have spacious balconies over the bay windows of the floors below. The third floor is a repetition of the second. The fourth floor is partly occupied by chambers and partly by rooms for officials and servants. The kitchen and scullery are on this floor, in the south-west angle of the building, in direct communication with a service-room. Adjoining is a large still-room, with lifts descending to the various serving-rooms. The laundry, store-rooms, housekeeper's rooms, and maids' bed-rooms are provided on the fifth floor. The tower staircase ceases when it reaches the fourth floor, but from that point a smaller spiral leads to the belvedere at the summit of the tower.

The whole structure will be fireproof, beams and columns being both cased and filled with incombustible material. Constructive woodwork will be entirely avoided. The apartments generally will be characterised rather by their size and cheerfulness than by elaborate detail. The exterior will be entirely of Portland stone, the roof covered with green Westmoreland slates. The style is that of the early Renaissance, the most noticeable external feature being the tower in the north-east angle, which rises to a height of 180 ft.; and, though severely plain in the lower storeys, increases in richness and intricacy as it detaches itself from the gables which lead up to it on either side.

About 200 members of the two Houses of Parliament entertained Earl Spencer at a banquet on the 24th inst., at the Westminster Palace Hotel, in recognition of his public services as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Marquis of Hartington presided; and amongst those present were the Duke of Grafton, Earls Sydney, Rosebery, Camperdown, Minto, Northbrook, and Kenmare, the Marquis of Northampton, and Messrs. Bright, Goschen, Forster, and Trevelyan. The Marquis of Hartington, in proposing the health of Earl Spencer, said that he had discharged his duties in governing Ireland, at a time of serious difficulty, with great justice and moderation; and in reply, his Lordship said he was certain the compliment paid him in these remarks was designed to extend to those who had so ably and so faithfully aided him in his difficult work. He had only endeavoured to do his duty to his Sovereign and country.

ART NOTES.

The portrait of the late General Gordon, painted by Mr. Val Prinsep, A.R.A., for the mess of the Royal Engineers—and now on view at the Goupil Gallery (116, New Bond-street)—has all the benefit of having been painted from life, and by a competent artist. These advantages, however, are somewhat marred by the fact that the picture was painted twenty years ago. Gordon, then a young Lieutenant-Colonel, was just home from China, where he had rendered signal services to the ruling dynasty of the Celestial Empire. It is difficult to fancy that the smiling with the boyish face here depicted had, in the course of a long and arduous campaign, rolled back the tide of a revolution which, for a time, threatened to submerge the greatest Empire of the world; but all who knew the young officer at the time declared that Mr. Prinsep had caught with singular ability the smooth face, the energetic will, and the wrapt gaze of "Chinese" Gordon. He is represented in the yellow jacket of the Emperor's Body Guard, the highest military rank awarded to Chinese mandarins; but the red button, in reality a ruby set in the top of his round hat, is not distinguishable. He holds in his hand the splendid sword in a shagreen scabbard sent to him by the Empress, and beside him are various emblems of his rank; and most interesting amongst these is the arrow with flag attached, which served as credentials to the messengers he employed.

At the same gallery is to be seen also Mr. Benjamin Constant's latest work—a lifesize figure of Judith, bare to the waist, just entering the tent of Holofernes. She has picked up the tyrant's sword, and is holding it cross-wise behind her back, her face thrown up, as if listening to the sounds within. Energy and power are visible in every feature and muscle, except in the foot, which is just visible below her richly-jewelled dress; and this member seems to be twitching in some convulsive action, either of anxiety or hesitation. A village scene, "Soir!" but more like a break of day, by Bastien Lepage, is also very interesting—two tired workers going along the deserted half-dark street, in which the light of the village forge is the only ray of warmth and hopefulness.

Mr. O. W. Deschamps has brought together in his gallery (1A, Old Bond-street) an exceedingly interesting series of pictures illustrative of "Life in Japan," painted by Signor Achille Sangiovanni, late Director of the Academy of Fine Arts in Japan. Three figure-pictures represent, respectively, the "Dancing Girl" (Odory), the "Music Girl" (Gheschia) playing an instrument like a three-stringed guitar, and the "Poetess" (Uta), in a red dress, lost in the contemplation of the bunch of lilac-flowered hydrangeas. In all these the chief merit seems to lie in the power with which the artist has reproduced the rich national fabrics, and conveys the sense of the harmony which, in truth, presides over the bright colours so freely used by the Japanese. The other pictures more especially deal with street life in Tokio, before its public bath-houses and archery courts had altogether disappeared. In treating these scenes, Signor Sangiovanni seems to display an almost Dutch-like attention to details, and to lift the corner of a veil behind which few travellers have penetrated. He has also two local scenes, in each of which the bride is represented making her visits after marriage: at Atami, where the custom seems to be for the lady to go on horseback, carrying her trousseau with her; and the other at Akoné, where the bride, instead of leaving cards on her friends, marks the sign of her passage by small packets of tea—a Japanese custom which might with advantage be introduced into Western Europe. In both, the artist introduces bits of local life, and throws over the ceremony an air of likelihood and simplicity.

The picture representing the interior of the House of Commons in 1793, painted by Karl Hickel, and just presented to this country by the Emperor of Austria, is now to be seen at the National Portrait Gallery, where it very appropriately was placed in face of Sir George Hayter's picture of the same Assembly passing the Reform Bill in 1832. The story connected with this very interesting picture is somewhat obscure. The artist himself was practically unknown in this country until 1867, when at one of the loan exhibitions of National Portraits held at South Kensington were likenesses of Erskine and Canning—evidently by the same hand—and of which the latter was signed. Further inquiry showed that Karl Anton Hickel, a distinguished historical painter evidently in favour at Vienna, had come to Paris before the downfall of the monarchy, and made several portraits of the French Royal family. At the outbreak of the Terror he fled to England, and in 1793 he commenced a large picture of the House of Commons, containing ninety-six portraits the size of life. The picture was, it seems, never engraved, but was taken back to Germany by Hickel, who died at Hamburg in 1798. In 1816 the Emperor Francis of Austria purchased it from Hickel's heirs, and conveyed it to Vienna. It seems to have been seen by some travellers thirty years ago, but without attracting much attention, and recently it has been hidden away in the store-room of the Belvedere Palace. Inquiries were recently set on foot by our Military Attaché at Vienna, Colonel Everard Primrose, and eventually the work was presented to Lady Paget, the wife of our Ambassador at the Austrian Court, for the National Portrait Gallery. The moment chosen by the artist is when Pitt, in February, 1793, was speaking on the Royal Message, informing the Commons that the King had determined "to augment his forces for the purpose of supporting his allies, and for opposing views of aggrandisement and ambition on the part of France." Pitt is standing at the table of the House, dressed in a blue-grey coat, knee-breeches, and a white waistcoat. Round him, on the Treasury bench, are the Earl of Mornington (a very charming face), the two Dundases, Canning, Sir John Scott (afterwards Lord Eldon), Sir John Mitford (Lord Redesdale), Sir R. Pepper Arden, then Master of the Rolls, but dressed like a bishop in a black gown and clerical bands. Addington is seated in the chair, and in front of him at the table are Mr. Hatsell and Mr. John Ley, two almost coequal authorities on House of Commons' precedent. On the Opposition side, Charles James Fox, in a broad-brimmed black beaver hat, is the central figure, and near him are grouped Sheridan, Erskine, Tierney, and others. It is difficult to recognise Burke and many others of the Opposition; but, doubtless, as the picture becomes better known more of the figures will be identified. Apart from the likenesses, and the value of many can be tested by reference to authentic portraits on the neighbouring walls, the picture bears a very great historical interest, showing as it does the composition of the House and the arrangement of its members. A glance to the other end of the room shows how little change had occurred in forty years; and anyone now acquainted with the inside of the Commons will see that, beyond greater space and better lighting, little is changed, unless it be a falling away from that simplicity which marked the Lower House in by-gone days.

The damage caused to Lowestoft Pier by the late fire has been repaired, and this healthful promenade is now available as before for the full length of the pier. A reading-room, ladies' waiting-room, and band-stand have been provided, and the band plays upon the pier as usual.

The Princess of Wales has consented to visit and open the new Working Lads' Institute, Whitechapel-road, and has appointed Saturday, Oct. 31, for the ceremony.



THE NATIONAL LIBERAL CLUB, WHITEHALL-PLACE.
ARCHITECT, MR. ALFRED WATERHOUSE, R.A.



A STREET IN TANGIER.

A STREET IN TANGIER.

Within a voyage of some five hours from Gibraltar, on the north-west coast of Africa, is the ancient Moorish seaport which once belonged to England, having been conquered by the Portuguese in 1471 and ceded to this Kingdom, in the seventeenth century, as part of the dowry of Catharine of Braganza on her marriage to Charles II. It was restored to the Sultan of Morocco in 1685, when the harbour mole which the English Government had constructed was foolishly destroyed, and the opportunity of opening a useful trade was lost; but there is now a considerable export of hides, cattle, and grain; and, if the country were decently ruled, its natural resources would procure a high degree of commercial prosperity. Tangier is situated on steep rocky ground on the western shore of a large shallow bay, overlooked by the Djebel Kebir and Angera mountains; its aspect from the sea is rather singular, presenting several terraces, one above another, occupied by square blocks of white buildings, with very few windows, relieved by a few towers of the mosques, with a grim castle on the top of the hill, all inclosed by zigzag walls. On entering the town, one passes through rough and dirty streets or lanes, between the squalid open shops, or recesses with stalls, overhung with wooden pent-houses, and the gateways of private court-yards belonging to the mansions of the richer Moorish inhabitants, which are rigidly secluded. The narrow thoroughfare is thronged with a jostling crowd of long-robed men, veiled women, noisy boys, horses and donkeys, some carrying burdens, others lounging, smoking, talking, bargaining, or begging, amongst whom, perhaps, one or two European residents, ladies or gentlemen, attended by servants on foot, may be endeavouring to pass on horseback, as there is little room for carriages. French and English hotels, boarding-houses, and suburban villas, give accommodation to winter visitors attracted by the sunny mildness of the climate, the fine sea air, and the beautiful views in the neighbourhood. The coast of Spain is very distinctly seen from the hills above Tangier, and in calm weather the morning and evening gun, fired by British hands in the batteries of the fortress of Gibraltar, can often be heard. There are many less desirable places for English people to sojourn at, in the cold and chilly season of the year, if they are compelled to seek refuge on a southern shore, than this quaint Moorish town, where the costumes and the manners of a Mussulman population may be observed as well as at Cairo. The example and influence of the excellent British Minister, Sir John Drummond Hay, and of several members of his family holding appointments in the Consular service, gained for our countrymen the goodwill of all classes of the natives at Tangier.

NOVELS.

Fine writing, in no ironical or sinister sense, is the best characteristic of *Zoroaster*; by F. Marion Crawford (Macmillan and Co.); some of the descriptions and dialogue being couched in very beautiful language. It cannot be said, however, that the author has succeeded in giving to his romance the intense human interest for which "A Roman Singer," for instance, was remarkable, or that he has told his story in the very original and charming style in which he related his touching Italian tale. Many readers will hold that on this occasion he has been unfortunate in the selection of his subject. The very little that is known about Zoroaster has not made him a popular idol, or even a familiar personage; so that an imaginary sketch of his career, or of a portion thereof, is not likely to arouse any general enthusiasm. The author, moreover, with all his eloquence, has hardly risen to the majestic height demanded, as regards tone and action, for a work in which the principal figures are the prophet Daniel, the mystic Zoroaster, the "great king" Darius, son of Hystaspes, the historic and tragic Queen Atossa, and a hypothetical Jewish princess, called Nehushta, and supposed to be the last of the descendants (remaining in the foreign land) of King Jehoiakim. And the name at least is well chosen, for it was the name of Jehoiakim's queen, the mother of Jehoiachin, the wicked young king who was carried away captive to Babylon and, after six-and-thirty years' captivity, was released and raised to honour and dignity by Evil-Merodach (whom some authorities would identify with Belshazzar). The novelist, therefore, quite justifiably assigns to the beautiful Jewish princess, Nehushta, a freedom and acknowledged rank and station which might otherwise have appeared incompatible with her position as a constructive captive, the daughter of captives. At the commencement of the real story, she and Zoroaster (who is not yet priest and prophet, but a soldier) are betrothed lovers; but Darius and Atossa soon come upon the scene—the former falls in love with Nehushta and the latter with Zoroaster, between whom a dire misunderstanding is soon established by Atossa's wiles and treachery, and a very complicated and dangerous state of things supervenes. The catastrophe is very sanguinary; massacre, murder, and suicide are the chief features of it. Meanwhile, however, Nehushta, beside herself with the pique and groundless jealousy maliciously implanted in her by Atossa, has consented to become the second wife of Darius; and Zoroaster, flying in despair to the mountains and living like a hermit in a cave, has undergone a brilliantly described transformation into the more sacred and mystic being that tradition and imagination would lead us to fancy him. The real story is preceded by a chapter which seems to have been

intended to improve upon the description of Belshazzar's feast in the Book of Daniel; but it is more than probable that most readers will prefer the Scriptural narrative as far grander and more impressive, although, or perhaps because, this latter is so much shorter and simpler, without any sort of verbiage or any sort of straining after effect.

There is some very pleasant reading in *Madame De Presnel*; by E. Frances Poynter (Hurst and Blackett), a nice, quiet, sufficiently interesting story of the cultivated order, without much incident, but with plenty of good dialogue, with bright Italian colouring (for the scene is laid principally in Rome), and with a refreshing variety of characters, situations, and accessories. The central figure is one Ottilie Capel, a young girl, just of age, with some singular ideas and a praiseworthy, but hopeless, object. Her father, who is dead at the opening of the story, was a man of good family and of considerable fortune; but he had married beneath him, as the saying is, that is, he had taken to wife a German peasant-girl, who had also been dead some time at the opening of the story, and who seems to have been a person of great determination, excellent sense, and exceptional unselfishness. Ottilie keeps a regretful and even resentful remembrance of the treatment to which her widowed mother was subjected by Mr. Capel's aristocratic relations; and, having arrived at years of so-called discretion, sets up house on her own account, with one of her peasant aunts, or great-aunts, as chaplain, in a palazzo at Rome, and attempts to revolutionise society by inviting high and low, rich and poor, one with another, to meet together under her roof. The result may be easily imagined: if Lazarus comes, Dives stays away; and, if Dives drops in, Lazarus makes himself scarce; until at last, as the rich have many places to go to, and the poor, as a rule, have few, Ottilie is left almost alone with a crowd of paupers and adventurers. To one of the latter—a handsome, clever, thriftless being, a good actor, an eloquent speaker, and a consummate liar—she all but falls a prey; and the scene in which the adventurer, being really in love, is deterred by that ennobling passion from carrying out a dastardly plan of trading upon Ottilie's nobility and frankness of character is the one great and impressive scene in the book; it is very powerfully and touchingly treated. How, partly by the agency of Madame De Presnel, Ottilie is provided with a more suitable husband than the adventurer would have been, and how the said husband is saved from marrying beneath him as Ottilie's father had done, this is the main purpose of the story to show, and the tale is unfolded in a very agreeable manner. Madame De Presnel herself is a charming person, and her character is ably and piquantly delineated.

Very far above the average of novels, in conception, in execution, in drawing, in colouring, in grouping, in dialogue, in the many "asides," of considerable length, in which the author delivers personal opinions and addresses confidential remarks to the reader, is *Colonel Enderby's Wife*; by Lucas Malet (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.), though the heroine is scarcely worth the trouble and skill expended upon her portrait. On the other hand, Colonel Enderby himself is a very worthy gentleman—a fine, constant, sturdy, honourable, chivalrous, dauntless, but at the same time tender, soul, whom it does one good or should do one good to study carefully, with a view of imitation. Of such true gentlemen and true men there are probably as many in England and in the English Army as elsewhere; but we could do with many more of them. Very lifelike and very affecting, too, is the picture of the poor, dowdy, humiliated, faithful woman, who should have been Colonel Enderby's wife, and who would have made him a good one, who had been bullied from her infancy into unquestioning obedience, and who did not learn until it was too late that she had a will of her own and strength enough of mind to carry out that will, that there was in her nature a spark of real romance and heroism which circumstances might kindle into a steady, inextinguishable flame. Not so lifelike, but very original and interesting, are the characters of Mrs. Pierce-Dawnay and Mr. Ames. Such a household, however, as that which is presented to us at the red villa on the picturesque road from Genoa to Nice, commonly known as "the Corniche" is decidedly peculiar (as, no doubt, it is intended to be), and is hard to reconcile with ordinary notions of the likelihoods and proprieties of the world. In that red villa it is that Colonel Enderby, being considerably beyond his eighth lustrum in age, encounters his fate in the person of a lovely girl who has seen less than half his years, who has irresistible charms of manner and language as well as of feature and form, and who has everything to make her a very little lower than the angels—except a heart. But have angels hearts? Probably not; but it is of no consequence. The young girl of the red villa certainly has no heart; and that perhaps is why she so readily listens to her elderly lover, so easily consents to be his wife. She is not well off; he appears to her to be better off than he is, which is, anyhow, quite well enough; and she, liking him, as she likes anybody and anything from whom she derives what is pleasing to her, consents to marry him. It turns out that he has disease of the heart, a fact of which he had no cognisance when he married, and which he only discovers after a fall out hunting. The discovery unfortunately leads to another, and this other causes him to see plainly that, if he is going to be ill or to become disagreeable in any way, though altogether beyond his own control, his wife will take it unkindly of him; will avoid him rather than be a ministering angel to him; will expect him to keep himself to himself, as if he were a maugy

dog; and will even attempt to leave him in the lurch and take herself off to some more congenial place of abode. Not that she would do anything dreadful. She has not feeling enough (save for herself) to be anything but a Diana for virtue, and she resents in the most vigorous and unlady-like manner the observations which her careless flirtation induces an anxious mother to make to her; but she is so young and so pretty that she must have everything nice and exhilarating about her. She thinks of nothing but her own enjoyment and amusement; she cannot bear anything nasty; she is offended at the least hint of illness, suffering, or grisly death. So that, when her husband has a bad attack, brought on by doing as he ought not to have done, but as she desired him to do, she, in the most considerate and wife-like manner, leaves him gasping, alone, in a dark room, but is thoughtful enough to send his soldier servant to attend to him. How long good and brave Colonel Enderby, with a heart-complaint which he tries to ignore for his pretty little wife's sake, can hold out against this sort of thing, any reader who is curious may learn from the novel. It is very well worth reading; though there is a strong inclination to protest against throwing away so much good story-telling and good writing upon such a worthless little baggage. Fortunately, there are other personages besides her; and they and their portraits are equally well handled.

A very smart, clever, cynical, amusing, readable novel, with a somewhat tame and common-place conclusion, with a spice of profanity, and with one or two scenes which would try the nerves of Mrs. Grundy, is a fair description of *A Coquette's Conquest*; by Basil (Richard Bentley and Son), a story abounding with admirable sketches of character, and with sprightly and even brilliant dialogue. The author, however, is a little too fond of dogmatizing, laying down the laws to what men and women, especially the latter, would think and do under all sorts of circumstances; yet it is more than probable that the majority of readers will differ altogether both from the views so dictatorially expressed and from the course of conduct pursued by various personages. The coquette herself, who is the heroine of the romance, and who is a young lady of good position, of great natural gifts, intellectual as well as physical, and of fair education, though she has been brought up in a bad school, behaves at certain critical junctures with less of woman's instinctive dignity, propriety, self-respect, and common-sense than the vainest, silliest, giddiest housemaid would display in the like predicament. According to the author, a woman will submit to any outrage from the man she loves, and will still permit him to address her, will even marry him, will virtually ask him to marry her, when he has offered her the grossest insult that man can offer woman, and when she has escaped by a miracle from the trap she cannot help seeing he must have laid for her; and, according to the author, that same woman will suffer herself, time after time, to accept from the man who loves her but whom she does not love the most important services which are deeply humiliating and degrading to her, as they absolutely deliver her from the sinister designs of the scoundrel on whom such affections as she may be said to possess are fixed. Such a woman may occasionally be found, but she cannot be accepted as a true sample of her sex, far less of a young girl with the sentiments of a lady, though with the disposition of a selfish, concealed flirt; such a creature is not properly called a coquette, but would be better described by another French word, of somewhat similar appearance and sound, not yet so completely adopted into the English language. As for the coquette's angelic sister, who is a perfect contrast (in all but beauty) to the coquette, she is a charming person in her way, though, of course, she lacks the piquancy of the other; but it is doubtful whether the most angelic of sisters, being a woman, would have done or would have been justified in doing, from a simple sense of equity (of which women generally are believed to have but a very confused idea), what she must have known would be likely to compromise her—would mislead her sister's lover, and would not certainly (though, as things turn out, it does) effect the purpose she had in view. The coquette and her sister are the daughters of a by no means estimable clergyman, so that it is easy, by means of flirtations in sacred places, to give to the love and coquetry a more than usually pungent flavour of naughtiness; and the coquette's first triumph is accomplished in a few pages at the commencement of the story, when, with a light word, with an unholy flash of the eyes (though she is standing on holy ground, in her father's very church), and with a promise implied, but certainly not expressed, she induces an impulsive young gentleman, who was to have been ordained the very next morning, and was thus to have become her father's curate, to renounce his saintly vocation then and there, and whistle his vows of ordination down the wind. Her conquest, however—in the use of which term there lurks no little of the author's habitual cynical irony—comes later: it is a victory of the Pyrrhic sort, a case of "the bitter bit."

For having stolen money and other property belonging to his wife, a man has been sentenced at Liverpool to nine months' imprisonment.

A superb marriage group representing Princess Beatrice in facsimile bridal dress, and Prince Henry of Battenberg attired in the magnificent uniform of the German Cuirassiers, to which his Royal Highness is attached, is the latest addition to Madame Tussaud's popular galleries.



ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.

Highest obtainable Quality.

STERLING SILVER

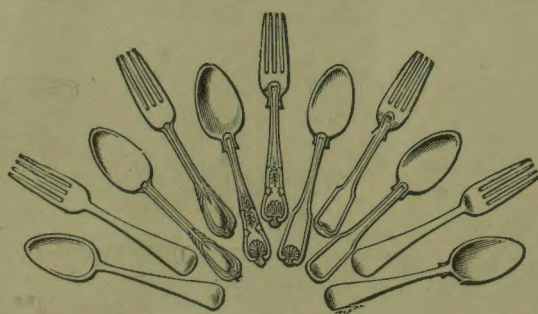
Novelties for presents.

SPOONS & FORKS.

20 years' Wear guaranteed.

TABLE KNIVES.

(M. & W.'s Patent.)



MAPPIN & WEBB

Supply the public direct from their London Warehouses at

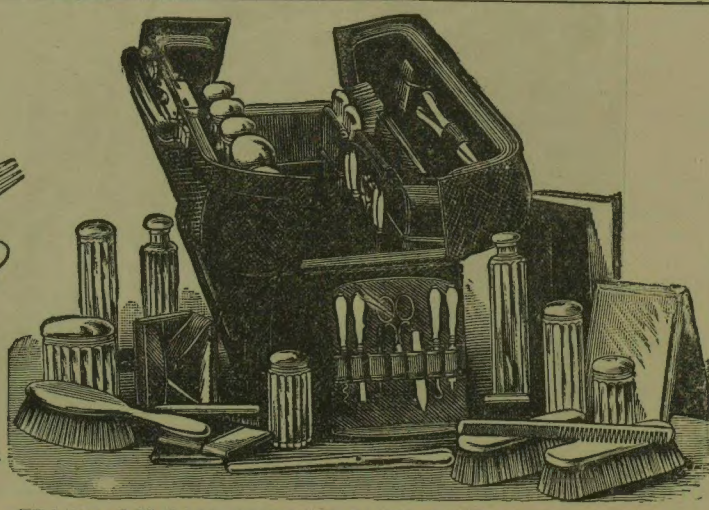
WHOLESALE PRICES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES

No. 1. Plate and Table Knives.

No. 2. Travelling Bags and Cases.

No. 3. Sporting Knives, Razors, Scissors, &c.



TRAVELLING BAGS, DRESSING CASES, FANCY GOODS, CLOCKS, &c.

POST-FREE.

MAPPIN & WEBB,

MANSION HOUSE BUILDINGS, CITY; AND OXFORD-ST., W.: LONDON.

MANUFACTORY—The Royal Cutlery and Plate Works, SHEFFIELD.

"THE STOMACH GOVERNS THE WORLD."—GENERAL GORDON.

JEOPARDY OF LIFE—THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.

NOW!!! is the constant syllable ticking from the clock of time. **NOW!!!** is on the banner of the prudent.

NOW!!! is the watchword of the wise. **NOW!!!** you can change the trickling stream; but to-morrow you may have the raging torrent to contend with.



WHICH MAY BE PREVENTED.

See a large Illustrated Sheet, with each Bottle of
ENO'S FRUIT SALT

WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.

How important it is to every individual to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy such as ENO'S FRUIT SALT, to check disease at the onset. For this is the time. With very little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your puny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon all Householders, or Ship Captains, or Europeans generally, who are visiting or residing in any hot or foreign climate. Whenever a change is contemplated, likely to disturb the condition of health, let ENO'S FRUIT SALT be your companion, for under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm. When you feel out of sorts, yet unable to say why, frequently without any warning you are suddenly seized with lassitude, disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, loss of appetite, sickness, pain in the forehead, dull aching of back and limbs, coldness of the surface, and often shivering, &c., then your whole body is out of order, the spirit of danger has been kindled, but you do not know where it may end: it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand that will answer the very best end, with a positive assurance of doing good in every case, and in no case any harm. The pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is: "I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" whereas had a supply of ENO'S FRUIT SALT been at hand, and use made of it

at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely death? "I have used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life."—J. C. Eno, Hatcham Fruit Salt Works, S.E.

HEADACHE AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for nearly two years and a half from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended by a friend to try your FRUIT SALT, and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND ALL LEAVING HOME FOR A CHANGE.—"We have for the last four years used your FRUIT SALT during several important survey expeditions in the Malay Peninsula, Siam, and Cambodia, and have undoubtedly derived great benefit from it. In one instance only was one of our party attacked with fever during that period, and that happened after our supply of FRUIT SALT had run out. When making long marches under the powerful rays of a vertical sun, or tramping through swampy districts, we have used the FRUIT SALT two and three times a day. The FRUIT SALT acts as a gentle aperient, keeps the blood cool and healthy, and wards off fever. We have pleasure in voluntarily testifying to the value of your preparation, and our firm belief in its efficacy. We never go in the jungle without it, and have also recommended it to others.—Yours truly, Commander A. LOFTUS, F.R.G.S., his Siamese Majesty's Hydrographer; E. C. DAVIDSON, Superintendent Siamese Government Telegraphs.—Bangkok, Siam, May, 1883.—J. C. Eno, Esq., London."

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—ADAMS.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S FRUIT SALT. Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

DIRECTIONS IN SIXTEEN LANGUAGES HOW TO PREVENT DISEASE. PROTECTION IN EVERY COUNTRY.

PREPARED ONLY AT ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E., BY J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

COPELAND'S

(Late SPODE and COPELAND). Established 1770.

DINNER SERVICES.

DESSERT SERVICES.

TEA & BREAKFAST SERVICES.

TOILET SETS. STATUARY.

KITCHEN UTENSILS.

To be obtained of all leading Dealers throughout the Kingdom.

Manufactory, STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

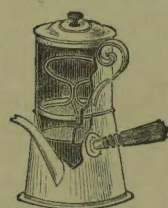
Accommodates 500 Guests.

THE LANGHAM

PORTLAND-PLACE, W.

This cosmopolitan HOTEL has been thoroughly redecored, and combines every improvement and luxury. Sumptuous Apartments for Private Dinners and Wedding Breakfasts. Recherche Table-d'hôte (open to non-residents) from 6.30 to 8 p.m.

THE "CRITERION" CAFÉTIÈRE.



ARNOLD'S PATENT.
Extracts by simply filling the upper part with boiling water all the PALATABLE and WHOLESOME PROPERTIES of COFFEE, without EXTRACTIN; the INJURIOUS SUBSTANCES, such as CAFFEINE and TANNIC ACIDS.

No possible loss of Aroma.

Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES. May be obtained at all the principal furnishing Ironmongers in the United Kingdom.

Sizes—3 4 6 8 12 large cups.
Block Tin .. 3/6 4/6 5/6 6/6 7/6
R. Red Nickel .. 8/- 12/- 15/- 18/- 25/-

Agents for England, Ireland, and Colonies, THOS. P. COOK & Co., 1, Snow-hill, London. Agents for Scotland, R. WILIE, HILL & Co., Argyll-street, Glasgow.

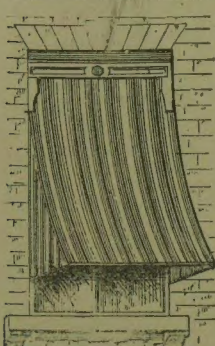
NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR restored by this specific: after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Unequalled as a dressing. It causes growth, arrests falling, and its use defies detection. The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials free. Agents, R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

GOLDEN HAIR.—Robare's AUREOLINE produces the beautiful golden colour so much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Price 5s. 6d. and 1s. 6d., of all principal Perfumers and Chemists throughout the world. Agents, R. HOVENDEN and SONS, 31 and 32, Henrietta-st., London, W.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR. If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling out, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath. Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke; being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants, it is perfectly delicious to the taste and as harmless as cherry. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

MYOCOM A SPEEDY DELIVERANCE FROM FLIES. Admiral Saumarez says of Myocom:—"The most perfect fly-catcher he has ever used."
Mrs. Walton writes:—"Her servants are delighted with it."
In Tins, 1s. 2s. 6d., and 5s.
Of all large Chemists and Grocers, &c., or a Sample Tin, post-free, for 1s. 2d., of the Sole Proprietors and Wholesale Vendors, THOS. CHRISTY and CO., 155, Fenchurch-street, London.



AVERY'S BLINDS,

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE

comprising a splendid assortment of Blinds of every description, including the much admired

NEW EMPIRE BLINDS,

As supplied to her Majesty. Plain or decorated.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.

FESTOON BLINDS,

In Silk and Sateen, &c.

LARGEST SHOW-ROOMS IN LONDON.

81, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, W.

SAMPLES AND PRICE-LISTS POST-FREE.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE

(LIMITED),

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

11 and 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

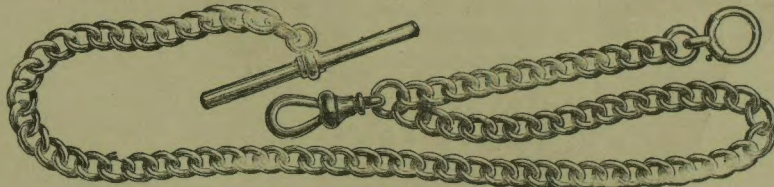
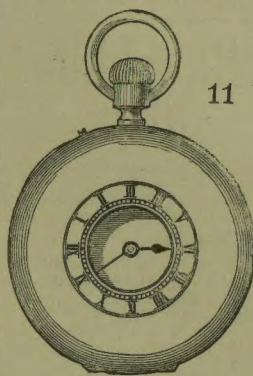
THE BEST KEYLESS WATCHES.

Highly-finished Horizontal Watch, in plain gold half-hunting cases (as drawing), with gold or enamel

dial £10 0 0
Ditto, ditto, in SILVER CASES 3 10 0

VICTORIA CHAINS FOR LADIES.

18-ct. gold, our own make. Open Curb Pattern, 13 in. long.



Sizes at £3, £3 10s., £4, £4 10s., £5, £5 10s., £6, £6 10s., £7, £8, £9, £10 10s.

Illustrated Pamphlet, with Prices of Watches, Chains, Jewellery, and Clocks, of all the Newest Patterns, forwarded, gratis, and post-free on application.

Bird's

Richest Custard! Without Eggs!!
Half the Cost and Trouble!!!
Choice—Delicious—a Great Luxury.
See that you get BIRD'S.

6d.
BOXES.

Custard Powder

1s.
BOXES.

POST-FREE.
"PASTRY & SWEETS,"

Containing Practical Hints and Recipes for Tasty Dishes for the Dinner and Supper Table.

Address—ALFRED BIRD & SONS, DEVONSHIRE WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.



DOCTEUR PIERRE'S

(Of the Paris Faculty of Medicine)

DENTIFRICES.

HYGIENICAL

PREPARATIONS

Used with great success for the last Fifty Years.

Paris: Place de l'Opéra, 8.

London: Beck & Co., Maiden-lane, 34. Sold Retail Everywhere.

HINDE'S Hair Curling Pins

Produce charming Ringlets, &c.

USED GOLD.

Surer and much more effective than curl papers. Comfortable—Invisible—Simple itself.

This is a Patented Article. Every Pin and Label bears the stamp—"HINDE'S Careless Talent."

BEWARE of knavish imitations, which are absolutely useless frauds. Vendors will be rigorously prosecuted.

Sold in 6d. and 1s. Boxes (sample Box, 7 stamps), direct from

Messrs. HINDE'S London Sample Room, 1a, City-road, E.C.



RICHMOND

CIGARETTE

Smokers who are willing to pay a little more for Cigarettes than the ordinary trade price will find the RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT No. 1. SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS. They are made from the brightest, most delicately flavored, and highest cost gold leaf grown in Virginia, and are absolutely without adulteration or drugs.

STRAIGHT CUT No. 1.

We use the Genuine French Rice Paper of our own direct importation, which is made especially for us, water marked with the name of the brand—RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT No. 1—on each Cigarette, without which none are genuine. IMITATIONS of this brand have been put on Sale, and Cigarette smokers are cautioned that this is the old and original brand, and to observe that each package or box of Richmond Straight Cut Cigarettes bears the signature of

CIGARETTES

ALLEN & GINTER,

MANUFACTURERS,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U.S.A.

Sold by Dealers throughout the World.

HEAL AND SON.

BEDSTEADS.

3 ft. IRON FRENCH, from 16s. 6d.
3 ft. BRASS FRENCH, from 4s

BEDDING.

MATRESSES, 3 ft., from 11s.
A NEW SPRING MATTRESS, warranted good and serviceable, at a very moderate price. 3 ft., 28s.
THIS, WITH A TOP MATTRESS—3 ft., 20s.—makes a most comfortable Bed, and cannot be surpassed at the price.
BLANKETS, 2 by 2 1/2 yards, from 10s. per pair.
BEDDING CLEANED AND RE-MADE.

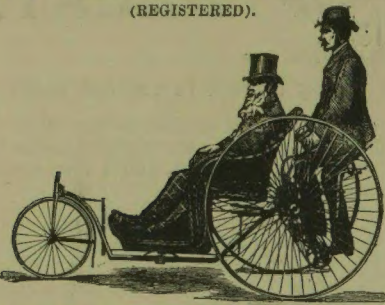
BED-ROOM FURNITURE.

PLAIN SUITES, from £3.
DECORATED SUITES, from £8 10s.
ASH AND WALNUT Ditto, from £12 12s.
SUITES OF WHITE ENAMEL, similar to that in the Health Exhibition, from £14.
EASY-CHAIRS, from 35s.
COUCHES, from 75s.
WRITING-TABLES, from 25s.
OCASIONAL TABLES, from 10s. 6d.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, WITH PRICE-LIST OF BEDDING, FREE BY POST.

195 TO 198, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

“COVENTRY CHAIR” (REGISTERED).



COVENTRY to BIRMINGHAM and Back, 35 Miles, in 4 hours and 10 minutes, with Passenger 12 Stones Weight. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, INCLUDING “METEOR,” “ROVER,” and “SOCIAL” TRICYCLES, FREE ON APPLICATION.

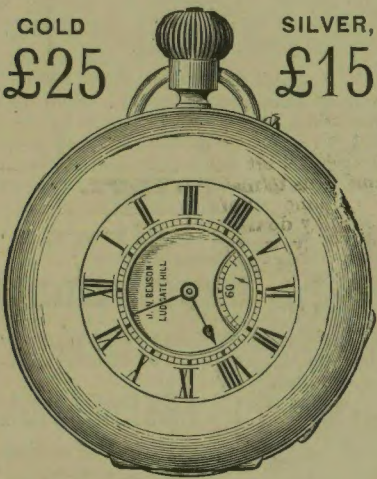
STARLEY & SUTTON, METEOR WORKS, WEST ORCHARD, COVENTRY.

P.S.—A “COVENTRY CHAIR” can be sent on trial to any address, with a man to drive and explain it, by expenses being paid. Terms forwarded on application.

FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES OR FOR HUNTING AND ROUGH WEAR.

BENSON'S SPECIALLY-MADE “FIELD”

GOLD £25 SILVER, £15



GOLD KEYLESS ENGLISH HALF-CHRONOMETER.

Our own Make and Special Strength. Chronometer Balance adjusted to keep same rate in all climates. Breguet Spring to withstand shocks caused by jumping, &c., which would derange an ordinary watch. Warranted to keep perfect time, and last the longest life. Suited for Home Wear, as well as for Officers on Foreign Service, and sporting men everywhere. Jewelled throughout in Rubies. Massive 18-carat Gold Cases, damp and dust proof, Hunter, Half-Hunter, or Crystal Glass. Sent free and safe, at our risk, to all parts of the world, For £25 with Order. Silver, same quality movement, £15. For full particulars of this and other Watches, from £2 2s. Upwards, see our Watch Pamphlets, post-free.

The “Field” Watches are on View at the Inventions Exhibition, South Central Gallery, Group XXVII, Stand No. 2035.

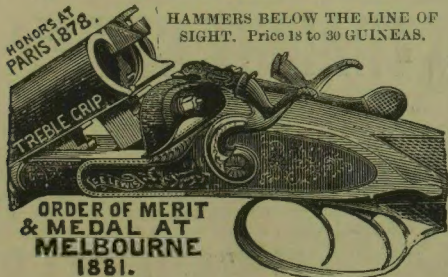
J. W. BENSON, LUDGATE-HILL, AND 25, OLD BOND-STREET, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1749.

The Hunting Editor of “The Field” says:—“I have used the watch for four months, and have carried it hunting sometimes five days a week. I can confidently recommend Messrs. Benson's hunting watch as one that can be depended on.”—Field, March 24, 1881.

NEW CATALOGUE TO JULY 15, 1885, NOW READY.

“THE GUN OF THE PERIOD.”

TRADE MARK. REGD. HAMMERS BELOW THE LINE OF SIGHT. Price 18 to 30 GUINEAS.



ORDER OF MERIT & MEDAL AT MELBOURNE 1881.

DIPLOMA and MEDAL, Sydney, 1879-80. This gun, wherever shown, has always taken honours. Why buy from Dealers when you can buy at half the price from the maker? Any gun sent on approval on receipt of P.O.O., and remittance returned if on receipt of gun it is not satisfactory. Target trial allowed. A choice of 200 guns, rifles, and revolvers, embracing every novelty in the trade. B.L. Guns, from 50s. to 50 guineas; L.L. Revolvers, from 6s. 6d. to 100s. Send six stamps for Catalogue and Illustrated Sheets to G. E. LEWIS, Gun Maker, Birmingham. Established 1850. Largest Stock in the World. Calcutta Exhibition, 1883.—“The Gun of the Period” has again taken honours. Established 1850.

CHAIN HARROWS,

WITH STEEL EXPANDERS AND TUBULAR WHIPPLETREES.

For Pony, 6 ft. by 5 ft.£14 6
For 1 Horse, 7 ft. by 5 ft.£17 9
For 1 Horse, 7 ft. by 6 ft.£2 5 9
For 2 Horses, 8 ft. by 7 ft.£2 13 0
For 2 Horses, 8 ft. by 7 ft.£2 18 6
Delivered free at any Railway Station, less 5 per cent for prompt cash.

Illustrated Catalogue of Iron and Wire Fencing, free.

BAYLISS, JONES, & BAYLISS,

WOLVERHAMPTON,

And 139 and 141, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.



“The Bone Hunter.”



“The Bone Hunter.”

“Castle Weir, Kingston, Herefordshire, December, 1878.”
“Gentlemen,—I use the Royal Embrocation in the stables and kennels, and have found it very serviceable. I have also used the Universal Embrocation for lumbago and rheumatism for the last two years, and have suffered very little since using it.”
“R. H. PRICE, Lieut.-Col., Master of Radnorshire Hunt.”
Of Chemists and Saddlers, in Bottles, 2s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d.

From Captain S. G. Butson, J.P., St. Brendon's, Clonfert, Eyrecourt, county Galway, Dec. 16, 1884.
“Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is in use in my stables, and I find the results most satisfactory.”
“S. G. BUTSON, J.P.”
“Master of the Kilkenny Foxhounds.”
Proprietors, ELLIMAN, SONS, and CO., Slough.

DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium and of the Legion of Honour) LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.

Incontestably proved by thirty years' medical experience to be THE PUREST, THE MOST PALATABLE, THE MOST DIGESTIBLE, AND THE MOST EFFICACIOUS IN CONSUMPTION, THROAT AFFECTIONS, AND DEBILITY OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR HENRY MARSH, BART., M.D.
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.
“I consider Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value.”

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.,
Author of “The Spas of Germany.”
“Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils.”

DR. EDGAR SHEPPARD,
Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College.
“Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils.”

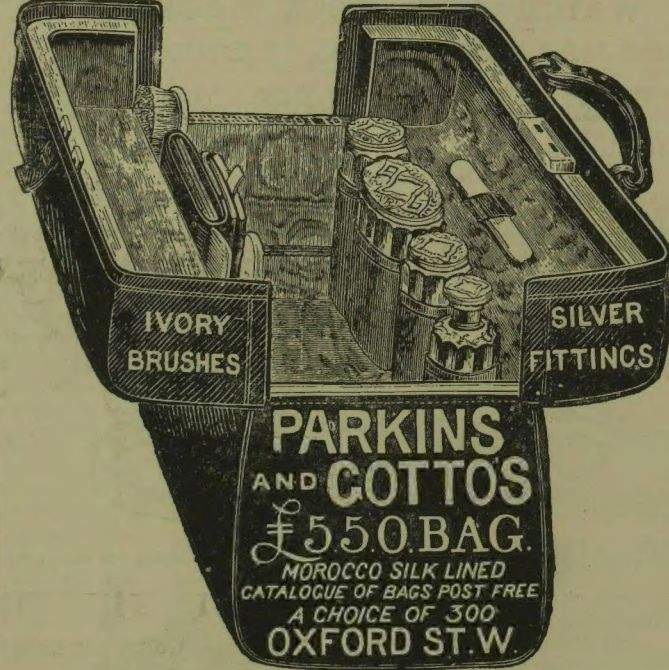
SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, BART., M.D.
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
“The value of Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine.”

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
“In Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. De Jongh's Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod-Liver Oil with which I am acquainted.”

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat.
“I have found Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption.”

Sold ONLY in Capouled Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d. Quarts, 9s. by all Chemists and Druggists. Sole Consignees—ANSAR, HARTFORD, and CO., 210, High Holborn, London.

CAUTION.—Resist mercenary attempts to recommend or substitute inferior kinds.



TRAVELLING BAGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FOR LADIES, very roomy, in Morocco, fitted complete, 42s., 63s.; lined Silk, and with Silver Fittings, 81s.; with Silver and Ivory Fittings, 105s. A large selection, from 2 to 20 guineas.

FOR GENTLEMEN, in Morocco, fitted complete, 42s., 63s.; with Silver Fittings, 81s., 105s.; Crocodile, Silver Fitted, 10 guineas.

GLADSTONE BAGS, empty and fitted. HAND BAGS, WAIST BAGS, &c.

PARKINS AND COTTO.

THE GOLD MEDAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1884, has been awarded for

Benger's Self-Digestive Food

For INFANTS, CHILDREN, and INVALIDS.

A Delicious and Highly Nutritive FOOD, distinguished from all others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed.

The London Medical Record says:—“Undoubtedly a great advance on any previous attempt in this direction. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit—it is invaluable.”

Reports by the “Lancet” and other leading Medical Journals accompany each Tin.

BENGER'S FOOD is sold by Chemists, &c., in Tins, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s., or may be had direct from the Manufacturers MOTTESHEAD and CO. (S. PAINE and F. B. BENGER), MANCHESTER.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD.

FOR INFANTS; Also well adapted for CHILDREN AND INVALIDS.

PREPARED AT VEVEY, SWITZERLAND. Sold Everywhere.

THE ONLY PERFECT SUPPLEMENT & SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHER'S MILK.

EASY OF PREPARATION—REQUIRES MERELY THE ADDITION OF WATER.

Recommended as a PERFECT FOOD by the Highest Medical Authorities in England, and all parts of the World. Pamphlets containing their testimonials, with opinions of the Press, sent free on application to

9, SNOW-HILL, LONDON, E.C.

SILVER MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION, 1884.

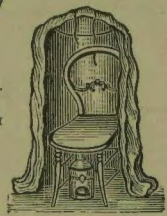
HIGHEST AWARD, International Medical and Sanitary Exhibition, 1881. SILVER MEDAL (Highest Award), National Health Society, 1883.

A TURKISH BATH IN YOUR OWN ROOM

WITH PERFECT SAFETY.

TO THE STALWART, A LUXURY

AFTER HUNTING, DRIVING, SHOOTING, FISHING, RIDING, OR ANY EXCESSIVE FATIGUE. Can be used for Hot Air or Vapour. APPARATUS FOR USE UNDER CHAIR, WITH BEST CLOAK TIES IN IRON SUPPORTS, IN BOX, 50s.



TO THE INVALID, A NECESSITY

FOR Rheumatism, Gout, Jumbago, Sciatica, Eczema, and Skin, Liver, and Kidney Affections.

Apparatus for Bed in Box, with Pair of Wicker Frames, 45s.

The Bath combined, for Bed and Chair, 70s. “Will be found a luxury as well as a valuable remedial resource.”—Sanitary Record. The Lancet says:—“This instrument is very complete and portable; it is cheap, and it acts promptly.”

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

JAMES ALLEN & SON,

20 and 21, Marylebone-lane, London, W.

Also makers of Bronchitis Kettles, Invalids' Baths, Bed-Baths, Bed-Pans, Nursery Baths, Infants' and Invalids' Food Warmers, &c.

Illustrated Catalogue post-free for three stamps.

EAU DE SUEZ COMFORTABLE TEETH

CAUTION.—To guard against fraud and imitations, see that the Label bears the name of WILCOX & CO., 239, Oxford-st., London. There are THREE KINDS, distinguished from each other by a YELLOW, GREEN, and RED SILK THREAD, attached to the stopper. EAU DE SUEZ (YELLOW) is a tooth powder, the most violent toothache. EAU DE SUEZ (GREEN), used as a daily mouth-wash, prevents for ever the return of pain, arrests decay, and preserves the teeth sound and white. The RED THREAD is used as the GREEN, but is peculiarly adapted for children's use. SUEZ ORANGE TOOTH PASTE, for the removal of tartar and whitening the teeth. Free by parcel post from WILCOX and CO., 239, Oxford-st., London; and through any Chemist. Yellow, 2s. 9d.; Green, 4s.; Red, 3s.; Paste, 4s. 6d.

IRISH CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

Children's .. per doz. 1s. 6d.
Ladies' 2s. 6d.
Gents' 3s. 6d.
Ladies', Hemstitched .. 7s. 11d.
Gents' 8s. 9d.

“The Cambrics of Robinson and Cleaver have a world-wide fame.”—Queen.

ROBINSON and CLEAVER, BELFAST.

By appointments to the Queen and Crown Prince of Germany.

SAMPLES AND PRICE-LISTS POST-FREE.

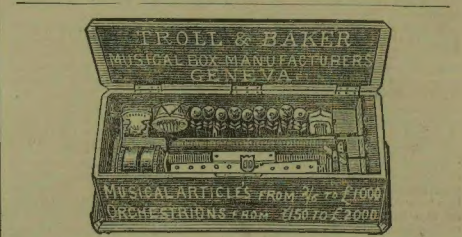
3 Diplomas of Honour. 20 Medals. DISTILLERY—J. U. BLANQUI FILS, Pont Magnan, Nice.

Ask your Wine Merchant for the AMARA BLANQUI,

The most agreeable and fortifying of all Bitters. CURACOA of Nice, and An'seed.

Liquors as much appreciated as those of Holland, and at lower prices.

Depot—CIRIO & CO., 11, Southwark-st., London.

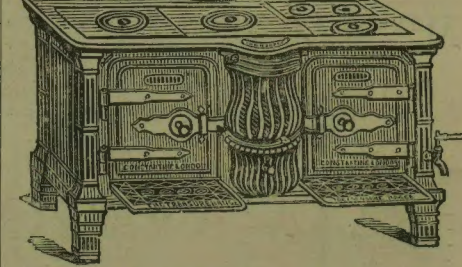


A HOUSEHOLD TREASURE.

75 PER CENT LESS FUEL BURNT

By using the

PATENT TREASURE COOKING RANGE.



Unsurpassed for durability. May be placed anywhere. The First Prize was awarded to the Patentee, after nearly one Thousand Tests of a variety of Ranges, By the Smoke Abatement Exhibition, Ladies' Committee, South Kensington. 14th “Times,” July 18 and 19, 1882.

Also the Grand Prize by the Exhibition—First Silver Medal.

International Health Exhibition, 1881—Three Prize Medals awarded. Distinctive Merits—Perfection in Cookery, Economy in Fuel, Abatement of Smoke. Cheapest Coal most suitable.

Illustrated Price-Books Post-free.

L. N. CONSTANTINE, 61, Fleet-st., F.C.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by INGRAM BROTHERS, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1885.